

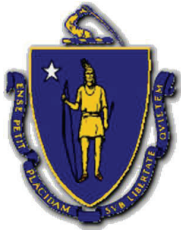
**MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION**

**Quarterly Report on Admissions and Releases in the
Massachusetts Department of Correction**

**Second Quarter
2011**



August 2011



Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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Timothy P. Murray, Lieutenant Governor

Executive Office of Public Safety and Security

Mary Elizabeth Heffernan, Secretary

Sandra M. McCroom, Undersecretary of Criminal Justice

Massachusetts Department of Correction

Luis S. Spencer, Commissioner

Rhiana Kohl, Ph.D., Executive Director of Strategic Planning & Research

Lisa Lorant Sampson, Deputy Director of Research & Planning

Author: Research & Planning Division

Prepared by: Karyn Rautenberg, Research Analyst

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For questions regarding this report, please contact the Research & Planning Division:

Research & Planning Division
MCI-Concord/SFU Building
P.O. Box 9125
Concord, MA 01742 (978) 405-6677
Research@doc.state.ma.us

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Executive Summary

The Massachusetts Department of Correction (MA DOC) prison population continued to rise during 2011. The average custody (n=11,468) and jurisdiction (n=11,719) inmate populations reflect the highest counts since at least the mid 1990's. While some increases and fluctuations have been noted amongst civil commitment and awaiting trial admissions and releases, the criminally sentenced admissions continue to outpace the releases resulting in the increased count among that segment of the population and the inmate population overall.

The difference between the average jurisdiction population in the first quarter of 2011 (January – March) and second quarter (April – June) was 186 inmates. By the end of the second quarter the cumulative difference between admissions and releases resulted in 390 more inmates in the MA DOC jurisdiction since the previous twelve months. Looking at just criminally sentenced admissions versus releases, the count rose by 369 inmates. There was more fluctuation among female criminally sentenced admissions and releases than among males where the increase was steady from February through June 2011. However, both populations rose with admissions outpacing releases during 2011 and between the first and second quarters.

Consistent with the first quarter, the second quarter also reflected an increase in the population count associated with shifts in paroling trends. However, parole “admissions” (parole detainers and parole violators) were at their highest in the first quarter of 2011 (n=131) when compared to the second quarter of 2011 and the third and fourth quarters of 2010 (which ranged between 87 and 108). Unlike parole related admissions, parole “releases” (parole to the street and releases from Massachusetts parole detainers) have steadily declined each quarter since June 2010, dropping 66 percent from 276 releases in the second quarter of 2010 to 94 releases in the second quarter of 2011.

With the decline in parole releases, the proportion of paroles to the street compared to inmates releasing on their expiration of sentence (“wrap-ups”) continued to decline from at least June 2010. Over the last four quarters, the percent of parole releases dropped from 39% to 32% to 21% and finally 17% in the second quarter of 2011. In turn, this impacted the ratio of inmates being released under criminal justice supervision (parole or probation or both), increasing the amount of inmates being released with no supervision to 49% in the second quarter of 2011.

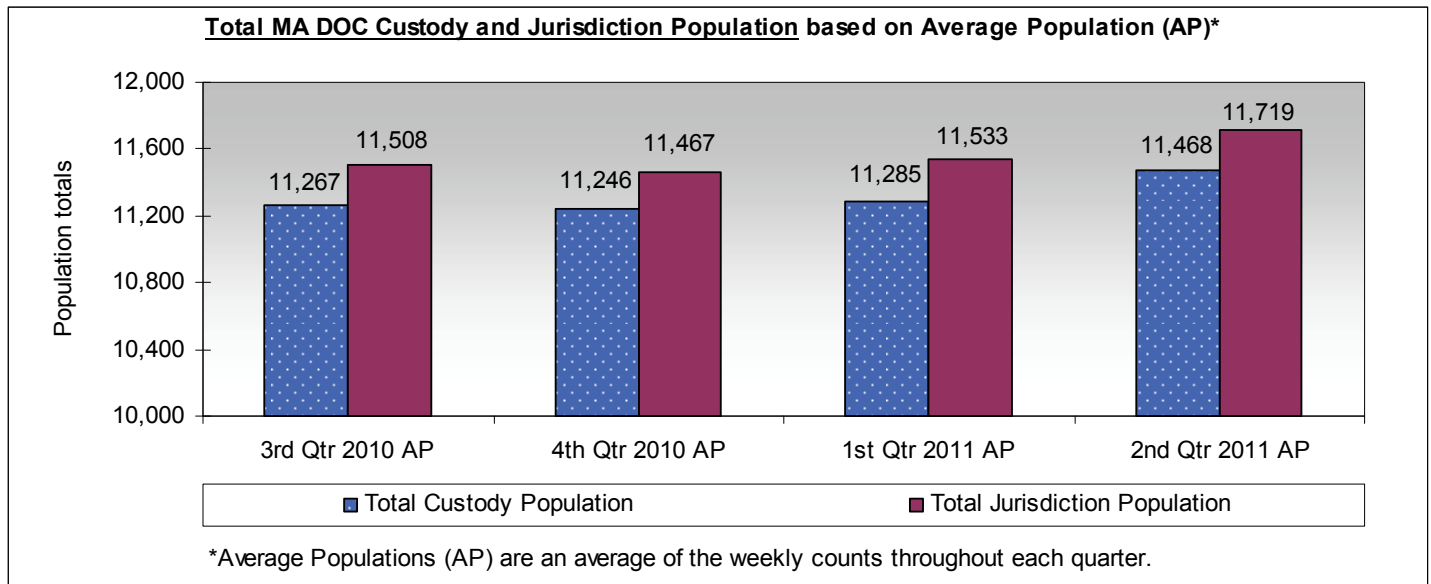
Though most of what is impacting shifts in the population can be attributed to the criminally sentenced inmates, the second quarter of 2011 reflected a steady rise in admissions among the awaiting trial population from 315 in April to 432 in June. With admissions far outweighing releases among awaiting trial inmates, the cumulative difference between admissions and releases resulted in the first increase in the population since November 2010, driven by trends among the female detainees. While four of the counties who house their awaiting trial females at the state prison (MCI-Framingham) showed an increase in admissions for April-June 2011 compared to the previous three quarters, Essex County spiked from averaging 165 over the previous three quarters to an admission count of 227 during the second quarter of 2011.

Rhiana Kohl, Ph.D.
Executive Director
Office of Strategic Planning & Research

¹Refer to page 12 of the “Quarterly Report on Admissions and Releases in the Massachusetts Department of Correction, First Quarter Report 2011” (June, 2011).

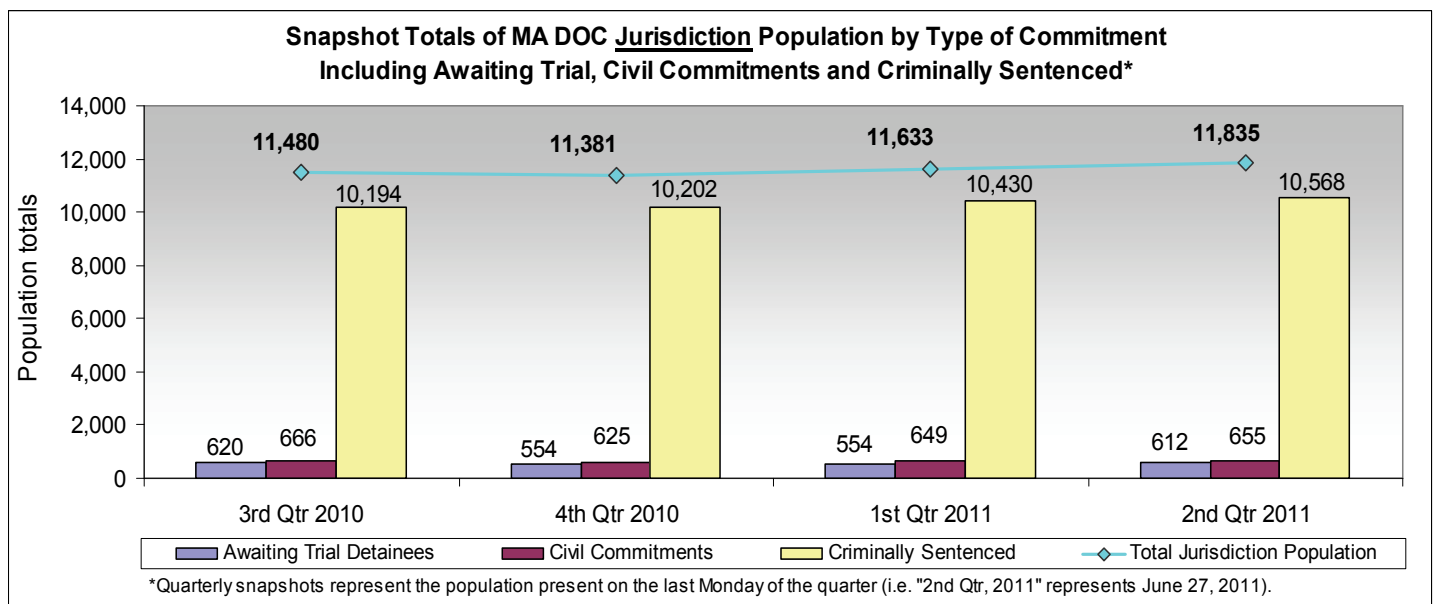
Section 1. Overview of MA DOC Populations' Admissions and Releases

1.1 Total MA DOC Custody and Jurisdiction Population



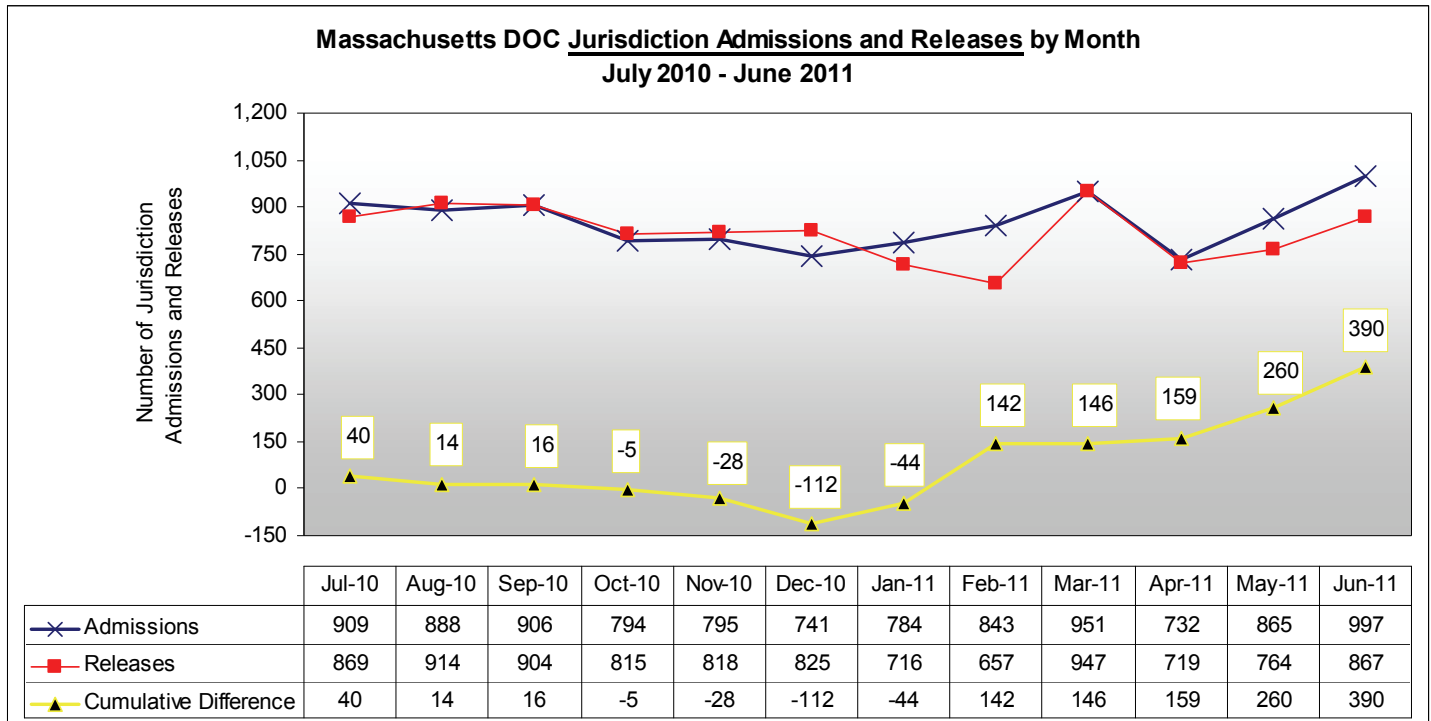
The average quarterly jurisdiction and custody populations in the Massachusetts Department of Correction increased slightly in the first and second quarters of 2011 compared with the third and fourth quarters of 2010. The average jurisdiction and custody populations for the second quarter of 2011 increased by about two hundred inmates, less than two percent, when compared to the first quarter of 2011.

1.2 Snapshot Totals for MA DOC Jurisdiction Population by Commitment Type



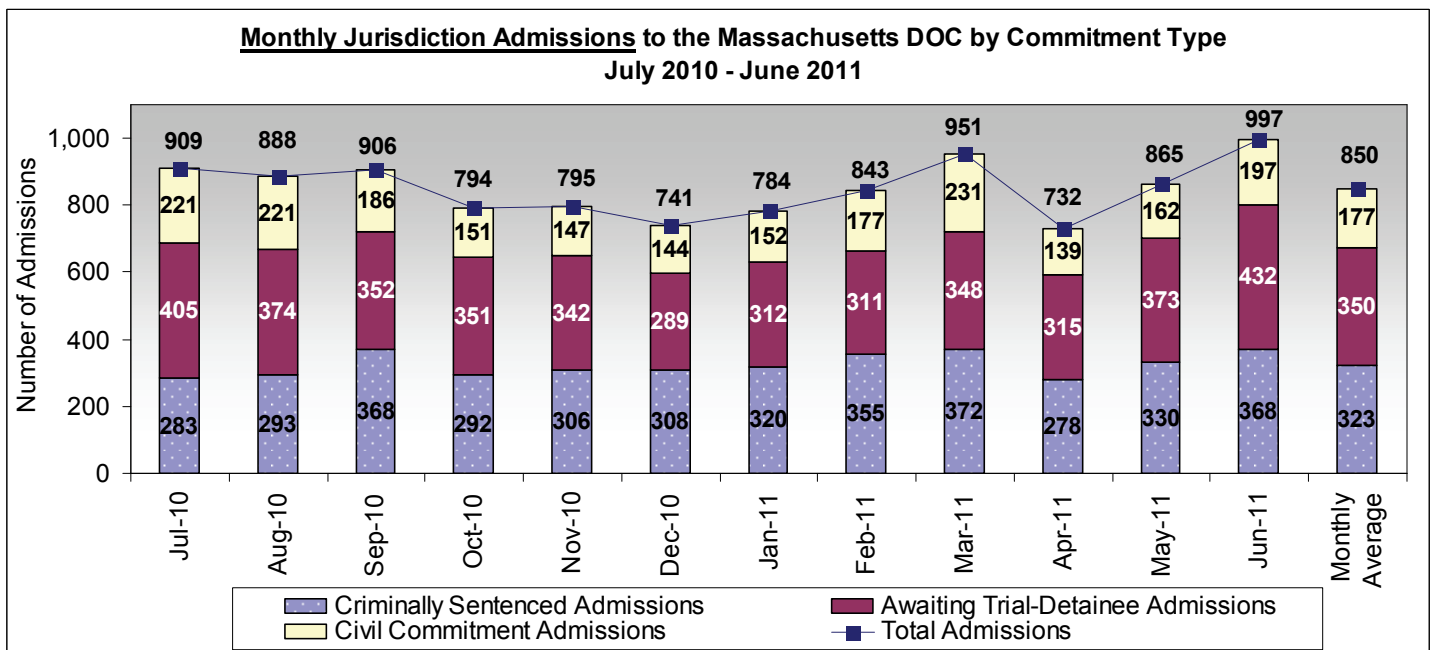
Quarterly snapshot data over the trend period showed fluctuation amongst civil commitments and awaiting trial detainees; however, the most notable change is that the criminally sentenced population has increased by 3.7 percent over the last four quarters, from 10,194 to 10,568. The second quarter of 2011 reflected the highest total snapshot jurisdiction population over the trend period; over the last three quarters there was an increase in number from 11,381 to 11,835 representing 454 inmates or a four percent increase.

1.3 MA DOC Total Admissions and Releases by Month



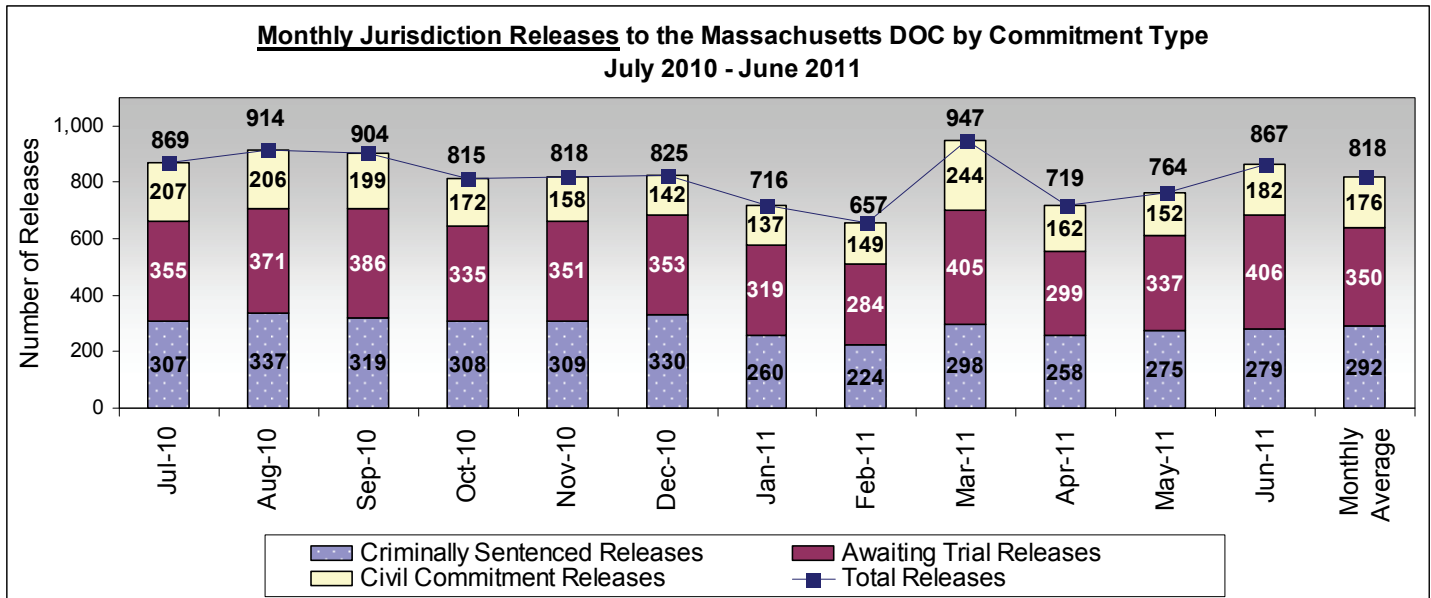
From August through December of 2010, admissions were increasingly outpaced by releases resulting in a cumulative decrease of 112 inmates. Since the beginning of 2011, admissions have increasingly and consistently outpaced releases ultimately resulting in a cumulative increase of 390 inmates over the trend period. More significantly, admissions outpaced releases by 502 inmates during the first half of 2011.

1.4 MA DOC Total Admissions



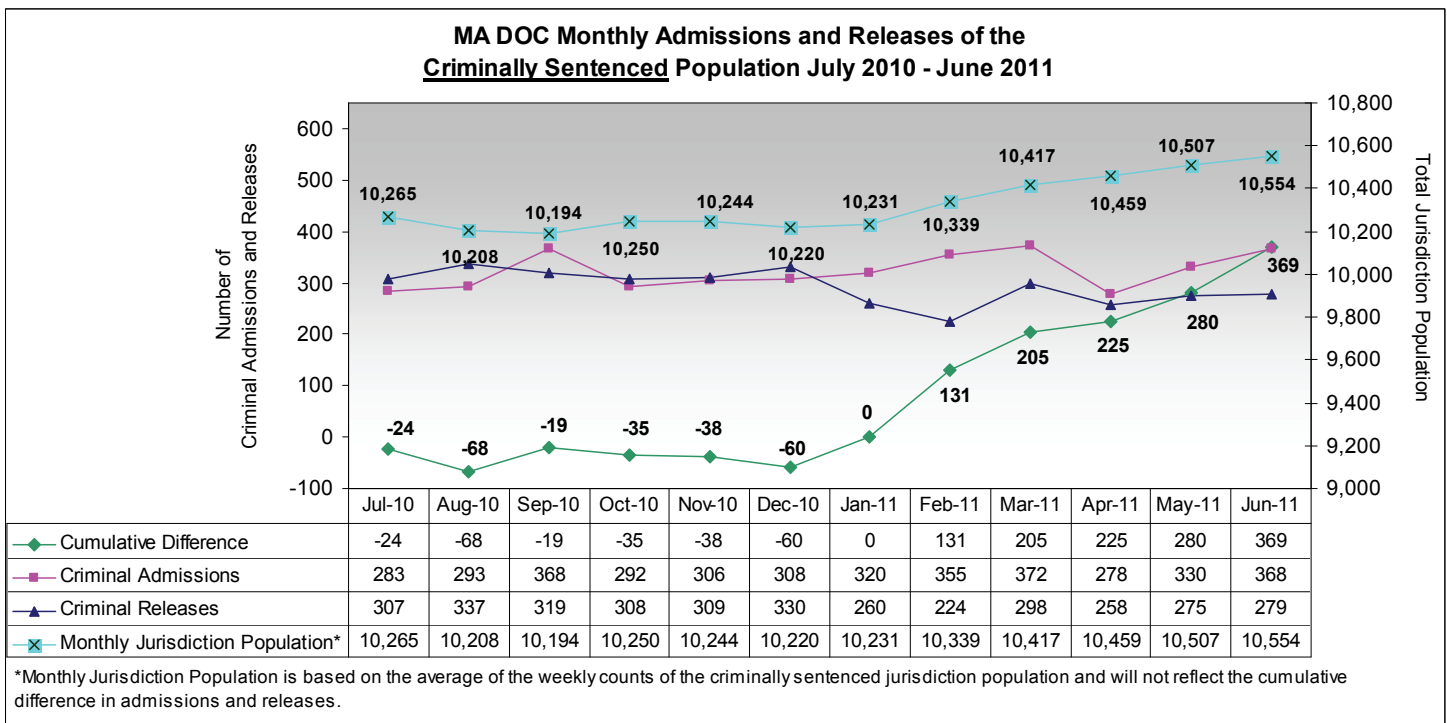
In the second quarter of 2011, total jurisdiction admissions hit a twelve month low in April, driven by lower than average admissions for civil, awaiting and criminally sentenced commitments. Admissions rose in all categories in the following two months hitting a twelve month high of 997 admissions in June, a 36 percent increase from April and 17 percent higher than the trend period's monthly average admissions (850).

1.5 MA DOC Total Releases



Total MA DOC releases have ranged between 657 and 947 over the trend period, averaging 818 releases per month. After a twelve month high for releases in March 2011, releases decreased by 24 percent in April before increasing in May and June. The first half of 2011 drove the trend period's cumulative increase in inmates; four out of six months in 2011 have shown below average releases while admissions (shown on the previous page) have been above average for three out of six months in 2011.

1.6 MA DOC Criminally Sentenced Admissions and Releases by Month

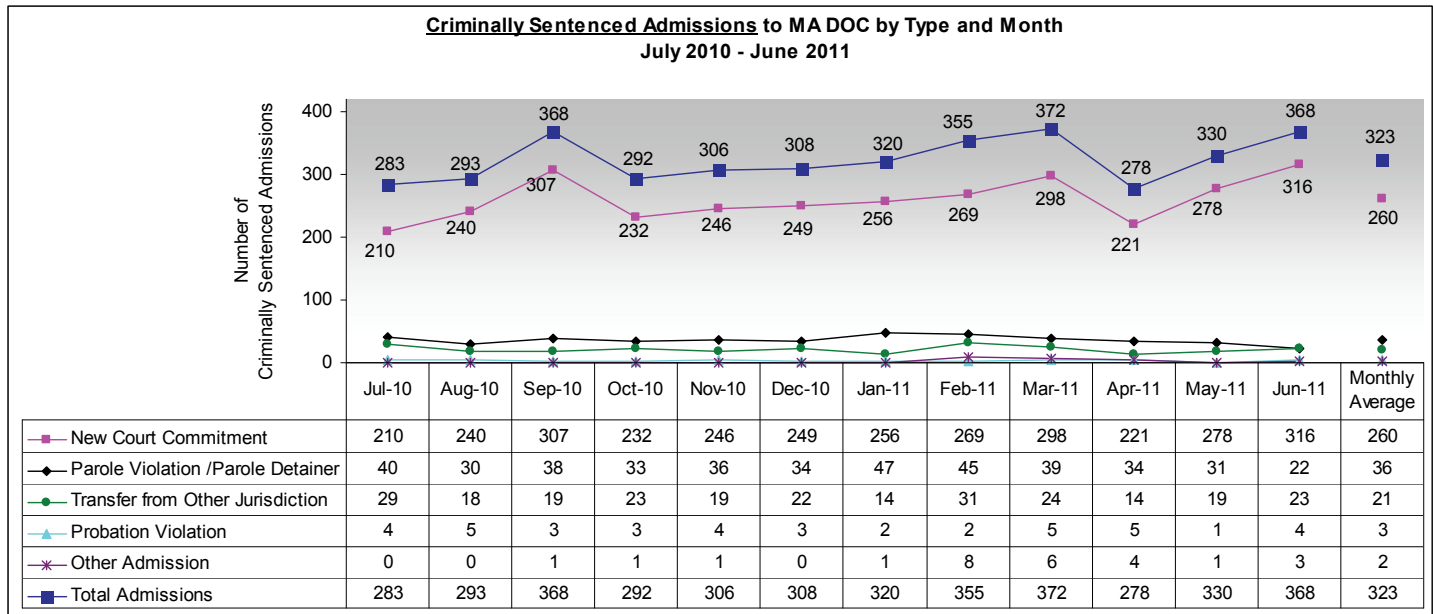


Criminally sentenced releases generally outpaced admissions from July through December of 2010 before the trend reversed in 2011 resulting in a twelve month cumulative increase of 369 inmates. This increase is reflected in the near three percent growth in the jurisdiction population over the trend period.

Section 2. MA DOC Criminally Sentenced Admissions

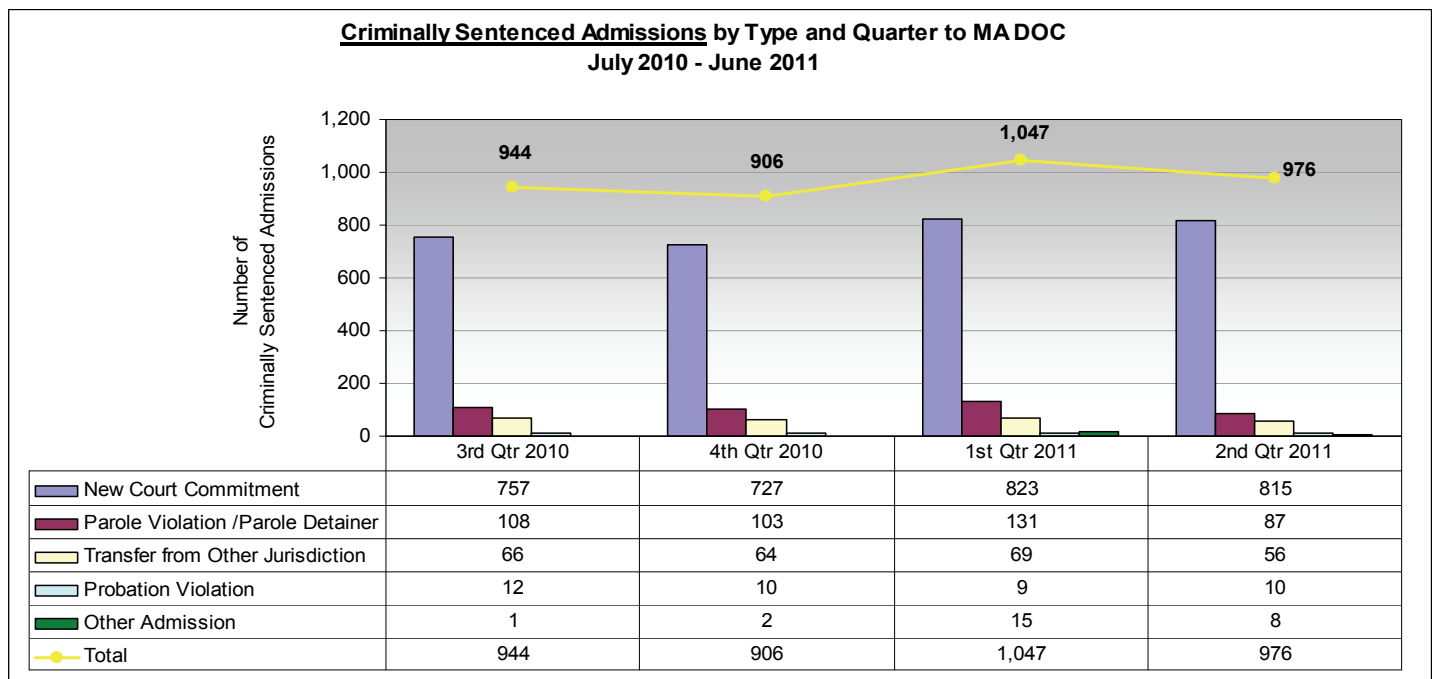
Please refer to Notes and Definitions in the Appendix for an explanation of criminally sentenced admission types.

2.1 MA DOC Criminally Sentenced Admissions by Type and Month



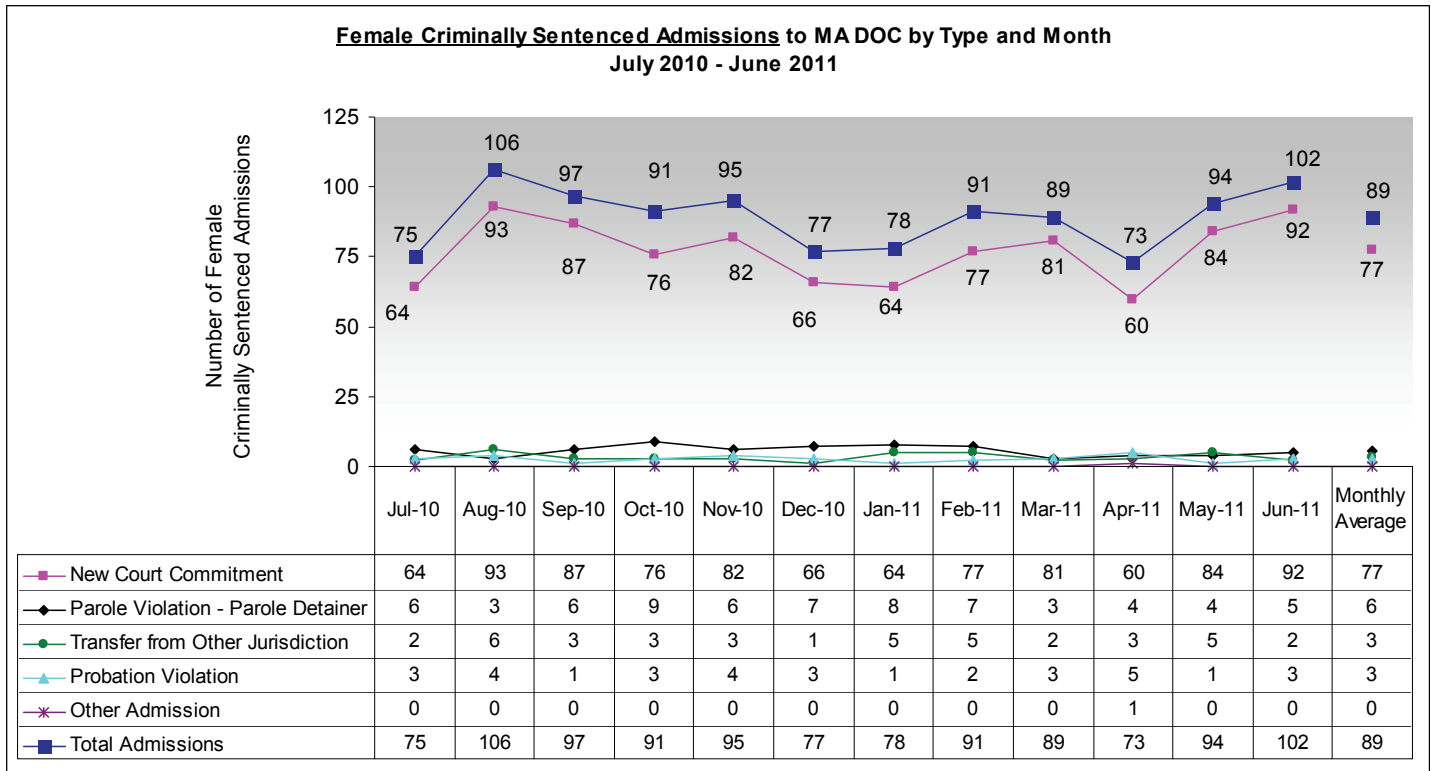
Over the trend period, new court commitments accounted for over 80 percent and parole violators/detainees accounted for over 11 percent of the criminally sentenced admissions. Monthly admissions ranged between 278 and 372 per month and averaged 323 for the criminally sentenced population.

2.2 MA DOC Criminally Sentenced Admissions by Type and Quarter



Criminally sentenced admissions spiked in the first quarter of 2011 with 1,047 but dropped in the second quarter of 2011 by seven percent with a total of 976 admissions; this drop was driven by a 34 percent drop in parole violators and a 19 percent drop in transfers from other jurisdictions while new court commitments remained relatively high (when compared to other quarters in the trend period).

2.3 MA DOC Female Criminally Sentenced Admissions by Type and Month



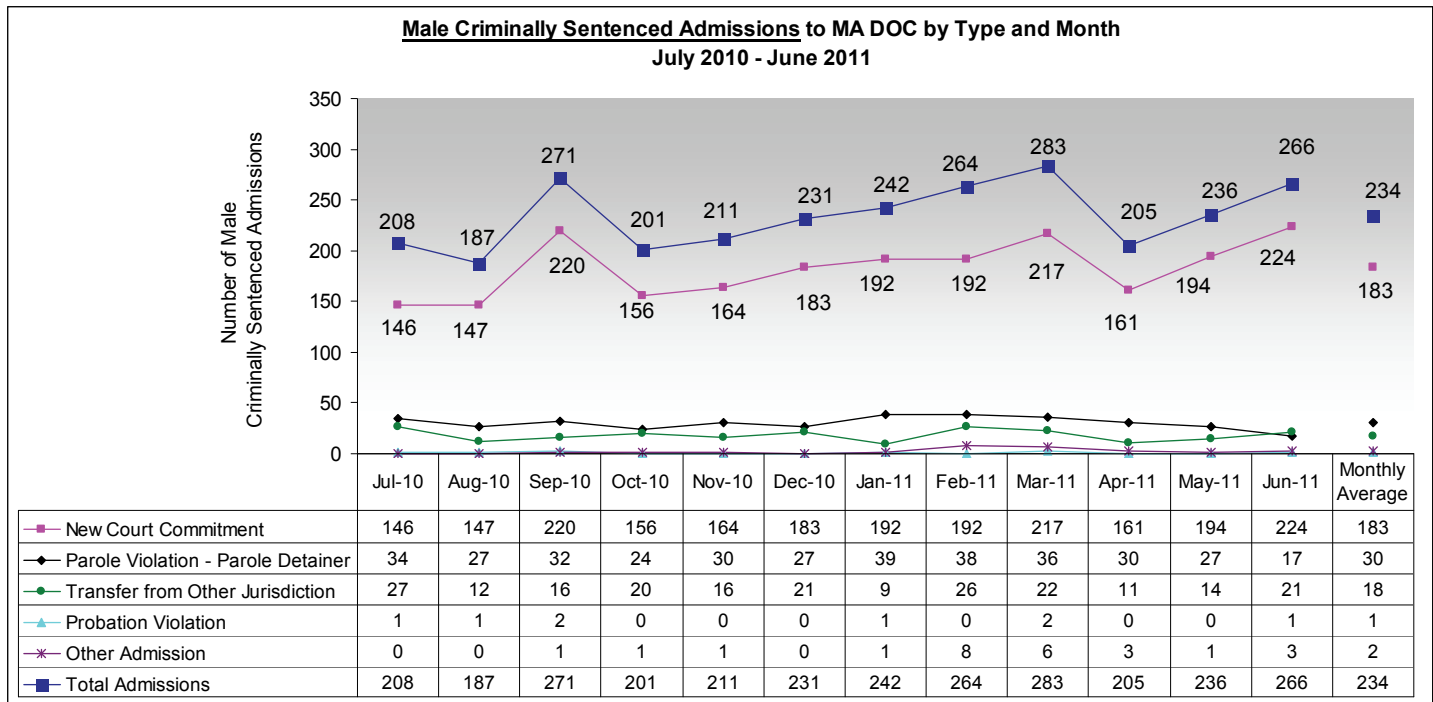
Female criminally sentenced admissions averaged 89 over the trend period and ranged between 73 and 106 admissions; quarterly totals declined seven percent between the third quarter of 2010 and the first quarter of 2011 before increasing by four percent in the second quarter of 2011. New court commitments comprise 87 percent of female admissions over this trend period compared with only 78 percent of male admissions (shown on the following page).

2.4 MA DOC Female Criminally Sentenced Admissions by Type and Quarter

Female Criminally Sentenced Admissions by Type*	3rd Quarter 2010		4th Quarter 2010		1st Quarter 2011		2nd Quarter 2011		Trend Total	
	Count	Percent of Admissions	Count	Percent of Admissions	Count	Percent of Admissions	Count	Percent of Admissions	Total	Percent of Admissions
New Court Commitment	244	88%	224	85%	222	86%	236	88%	926	87%
Parole Violation/Parole Detainer	15	5%	22	8%	18	7%	13	5%	68	6%
Transfer from Other Jurisdiction	11	4%	7	3%	12	5%	10	4%	40	4%
Probation Violation	8	3%	10	4%	6	2%	9	3%	33	3%
Other Admission	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Total Admissions	278	100%	263	100%	258	100%	269	100%	1,068	100%

*All percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

2.5 MA DOC Male Criminally Sentenced Admissions by Type and Month



Over the trend period, male criminally sentenced admissions ranged from 187 to 283 with an average of 234 per month. After hitting a trend high in the first quarter of 2011 at 789 admissions, the total dropped ten percent in the second quarter of 2011 to 707 admissions. This drop was driven by a decrease in parole violators from 113 to 74, a 35 percent decline. Parole and probation violators made up 13 percent of male admissions compared to nine percent of female admissions (shown on the previous page) over the trend period.

2.6 MA DOC Male Criminally Sentenced Admissions by Type and Quarter

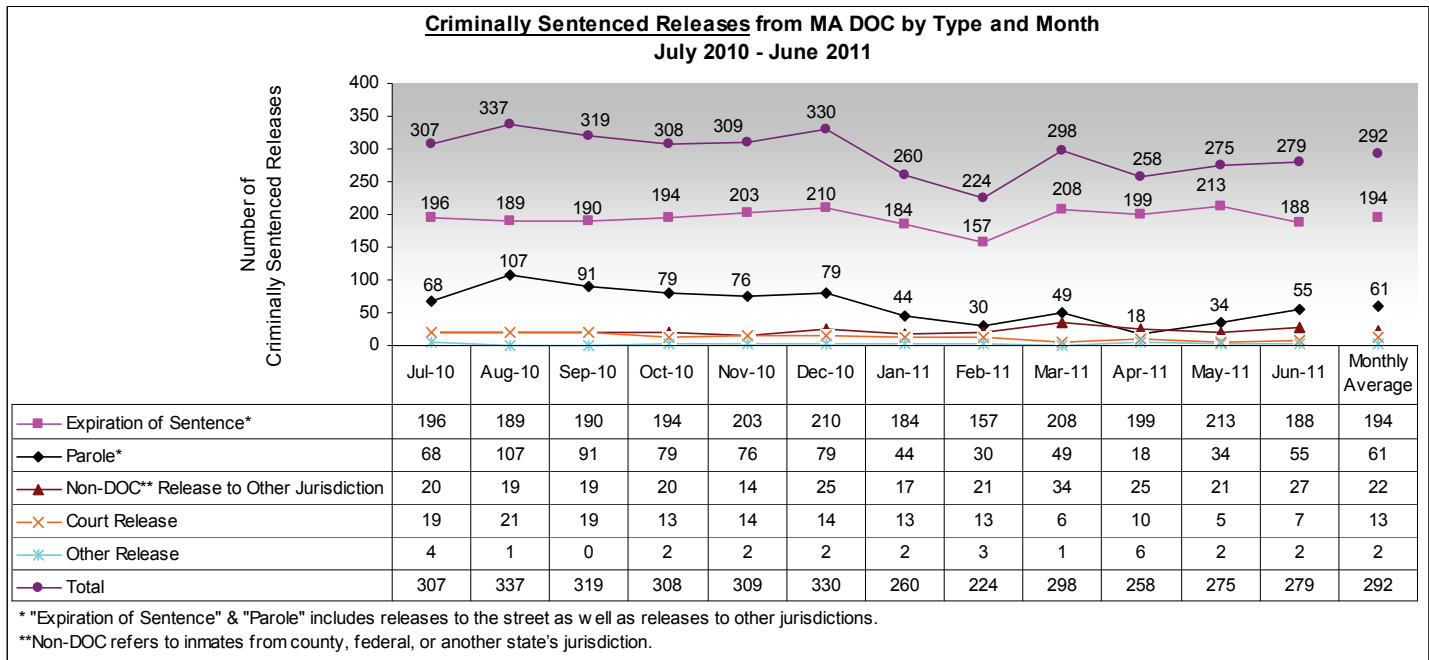
Male Criminally Sentenced Admissions by Type*	3rd Quarter 2010		4th Quarter 2010		1st Quarter 2011		2nd Quarter 2011		Trend Total	
	Count	Percent of Admissions	Count	Percent of Admissions	Count	Percent of Admissions	Count	Percent of Admissions	Total	Percent of Admissions
New Court Commitment	513	77%	503	78%	601	76%	579	82%	2,196	78%
Parole Violation/Parole Detainer	93	14%	81	13%	113	14%	74	10%	361	13%
Transfer from Other Jurisdiction	55	8%	57	9%	57	7%	46	7%	215	8%
Probation Violation	4	1%	0	0%	3	<1%	1	<1%	8	<1%
Other Admission	1	0%	2	0%	15	2%	7	1%	25	1%
Total Admissions	666	100%	643	100%	789	100%	707	100%	2,805	100%

*All percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Section 3. MA DOC Criminally Sentenced Releases

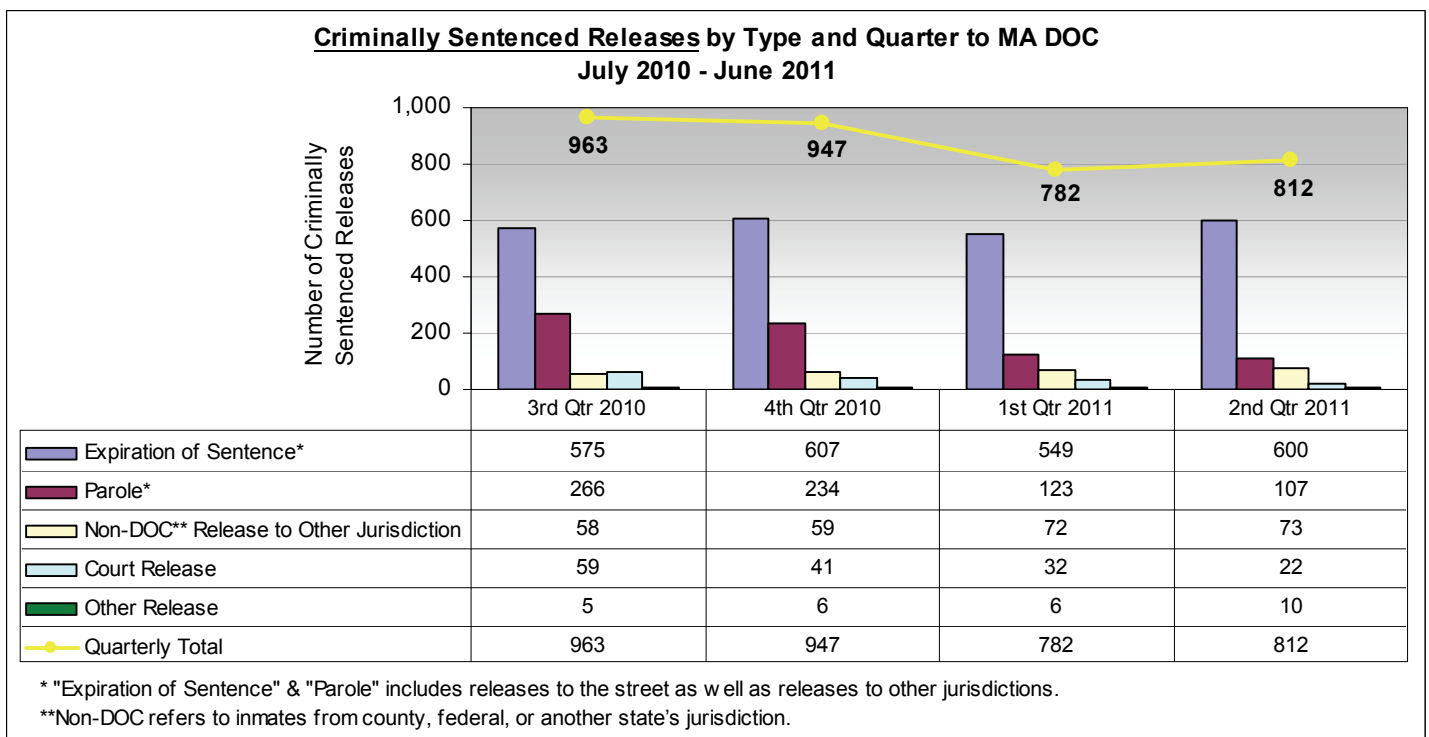
Please refer to Notes and Definitions in the Appendix for an explanation of criminally sentenced release types.

3.1 MA DOC Criminally Sentenced Releases by Type and Month

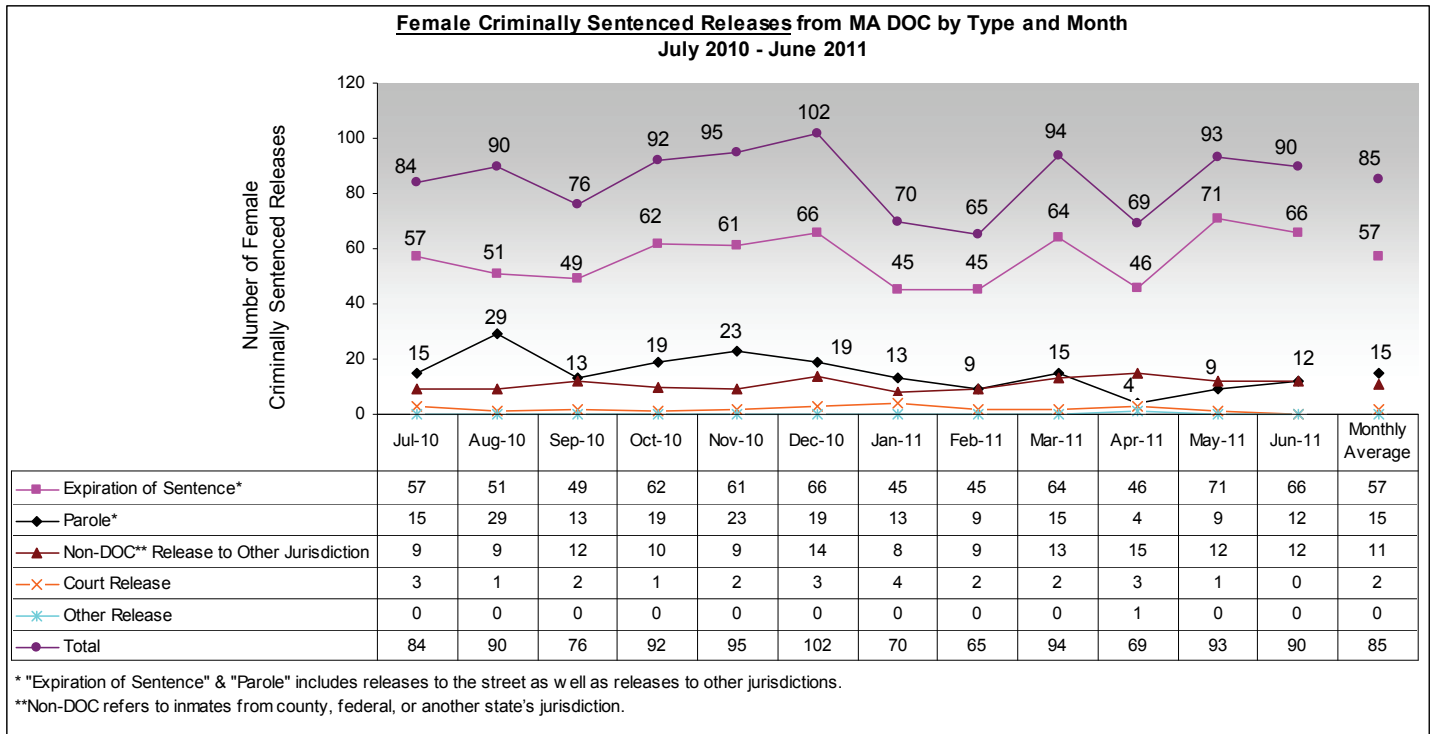


Ranging between 107 and a low of 18 per month, the number of criminally sentenced inmates released to parole has declined 60 percent over the past four quarters and driven the total number of releases down. An increase in releases to expiration of sentence between the first and second quarter of 2011 raised the quarterly total releases slightly to 812 but the total still remains relatively low, 16 percent less than the third quarter of 2010.

3.2 MA DOC Criminally Sentenced Releases by Type and Quarter



3.3 MA DOC Female Criminally Sentenced Releases by Type and Month



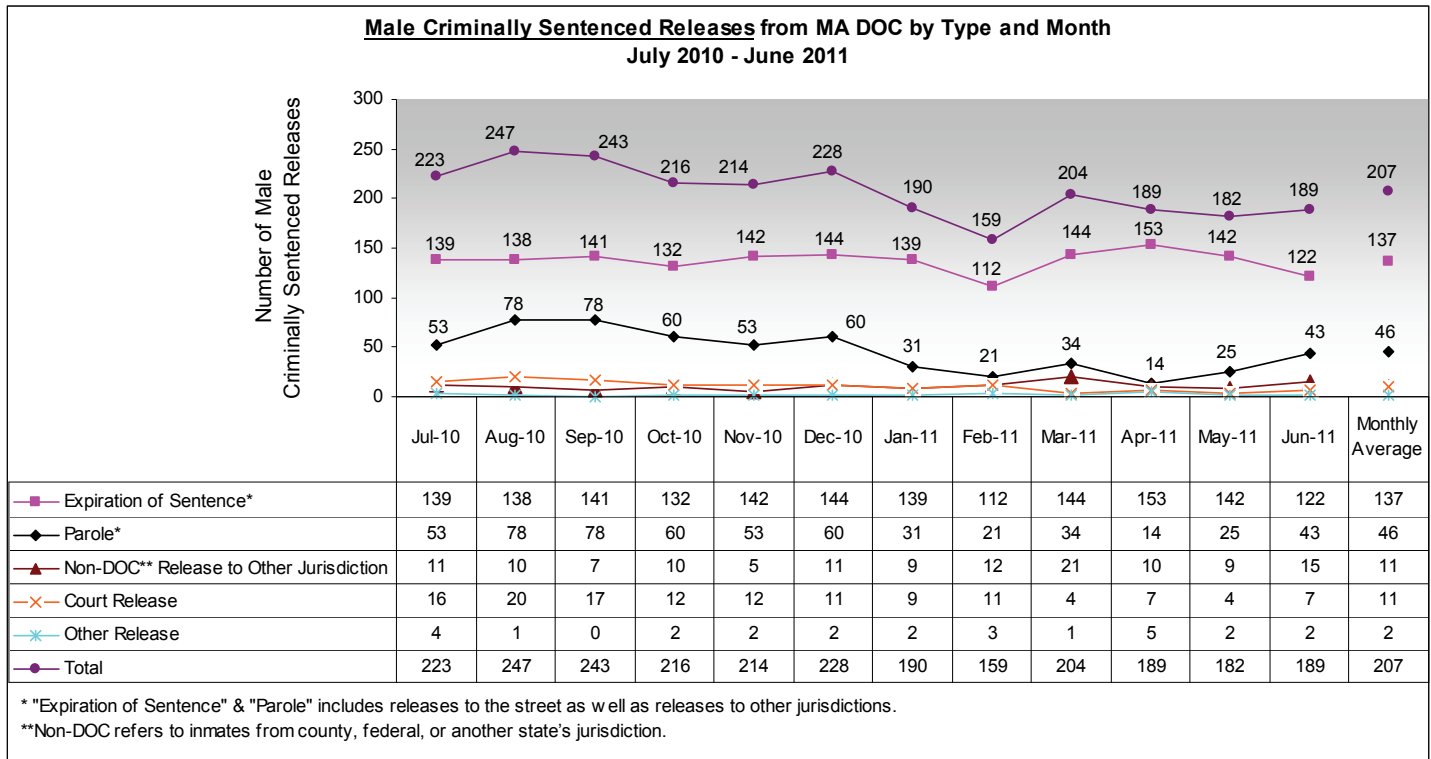
Female criminally sentenced releases averaged 85 per month and ranged between 65 and 102 monthly releases over the trend period. Notably, at the beginning of the trend period, releases to parole comprised 23 percent of female criminally sentenced releases but decreased to ten percent of the releases by the second quarter of 2011. Simultaneously, female criminally sentenced releases to expiration of sentence increased from 63 percent at the beginning of the trend period to 73 percent in the most recent quarter.

3.4 MA DOC Female Criminally Sentenced Releases by Type and Quarter*

Type of Release	3rd Quarter 2010		4th Quarter 2010		1st Quarter 2011		2nd Quarter 2011		Trend Total	
	Count	Percent of Admissions	Count	Percent of Admissions	Count	Percent of Admissions	Count	Percent of Admissions	Total	Percent of Admissions
Expiration of Sentence	157	63%	189	65%	154	67%	183	73%	683	67%
Parole	57	23%	61	21%	37	16%	25	10%	180	18%
Non-DOC Release to Other	30	12%	33	11%	30	13%	39	15%	132	13%
Court Release	6	2%	6	2%	8	3%	4	2%	24	2%
Other Release	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Total Admissions	250	100%	289	100%	229	100%	252	100%	1,020	100%

*All percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

3.5 MA DOC Male Criminally Sentenced Releases by Type and Month



Criminally sentenced male releases averaged 207 per month over the trend period with a high of 247 and a low of 159. Similar to the female trend, the percentage of criminally sentenced males released to expiration of sentence increased over the trend period from 59 to 74 percent while releases to parole decreased from 29 to 15 percent. The percentage of males released to court release also steadily declined from seven percent to three percent over the period.

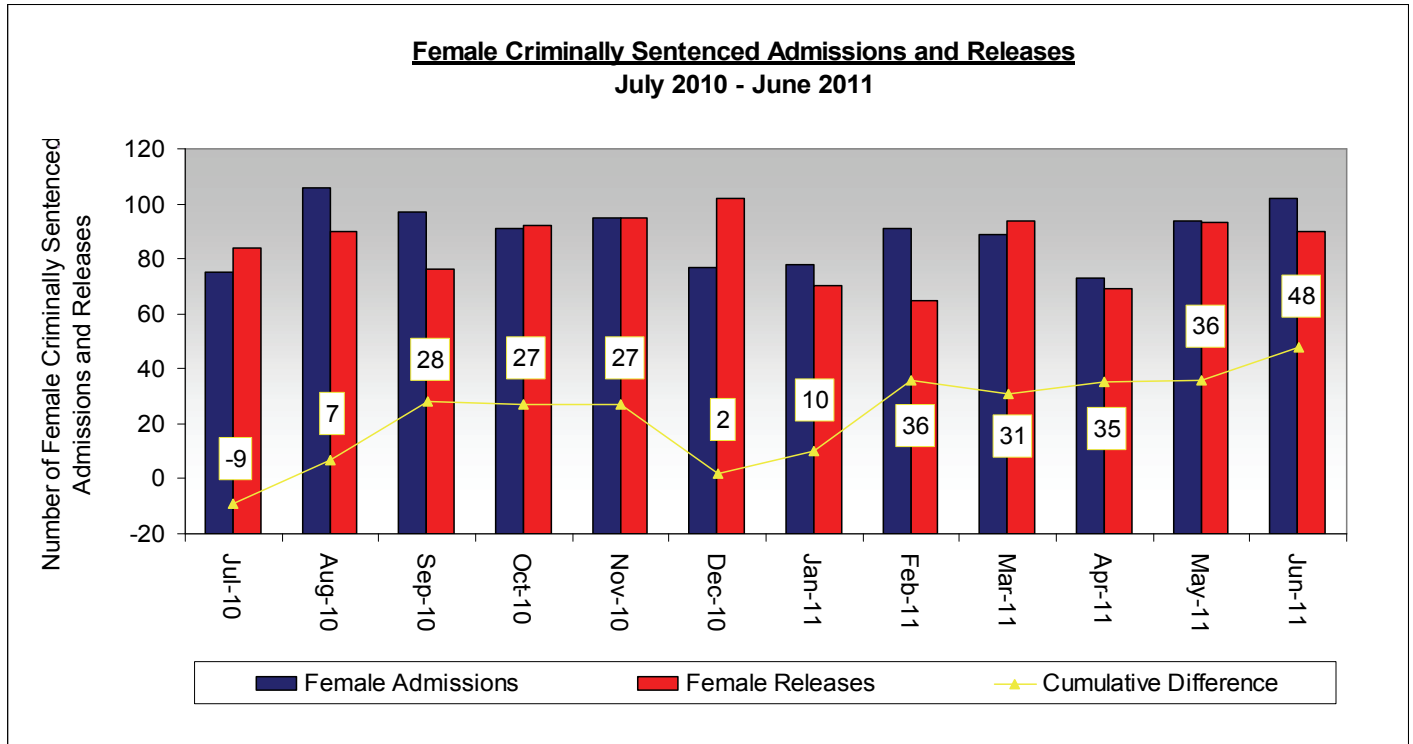
3.6 MA DOC Male Criminally Sentenced Releases by Type and Quarter*

Type of Release	3rd Quarter 2010		4th Quarter 2010		1st Quarter 2011		2nd Quarter 2010		Trend Total	
	Count	Percent of Admissions	Count	Percent of Admissions	Total	Percent of Admissions	Count	Percent of Admissions	Count	Percent of Admissions
Expiration of Sentence	418	59%	418	64%	395	71%	417	74%	1,648	66%
Parole	209	29%	173	26%	86	16%	82	15%	550	22%
Non-DOC Release to Other	28	4%	26	4%	42	8%	34	6%	130	5%
Court Release	53	7%	35	5%	24	4%	18	3%	130	5%
Other Release	5	1%	6	1%	6	1%	9	2%	26	1%
Total Admissions	713	100%	658	100%	553	100%	560	100%	2,484	100%

*All percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

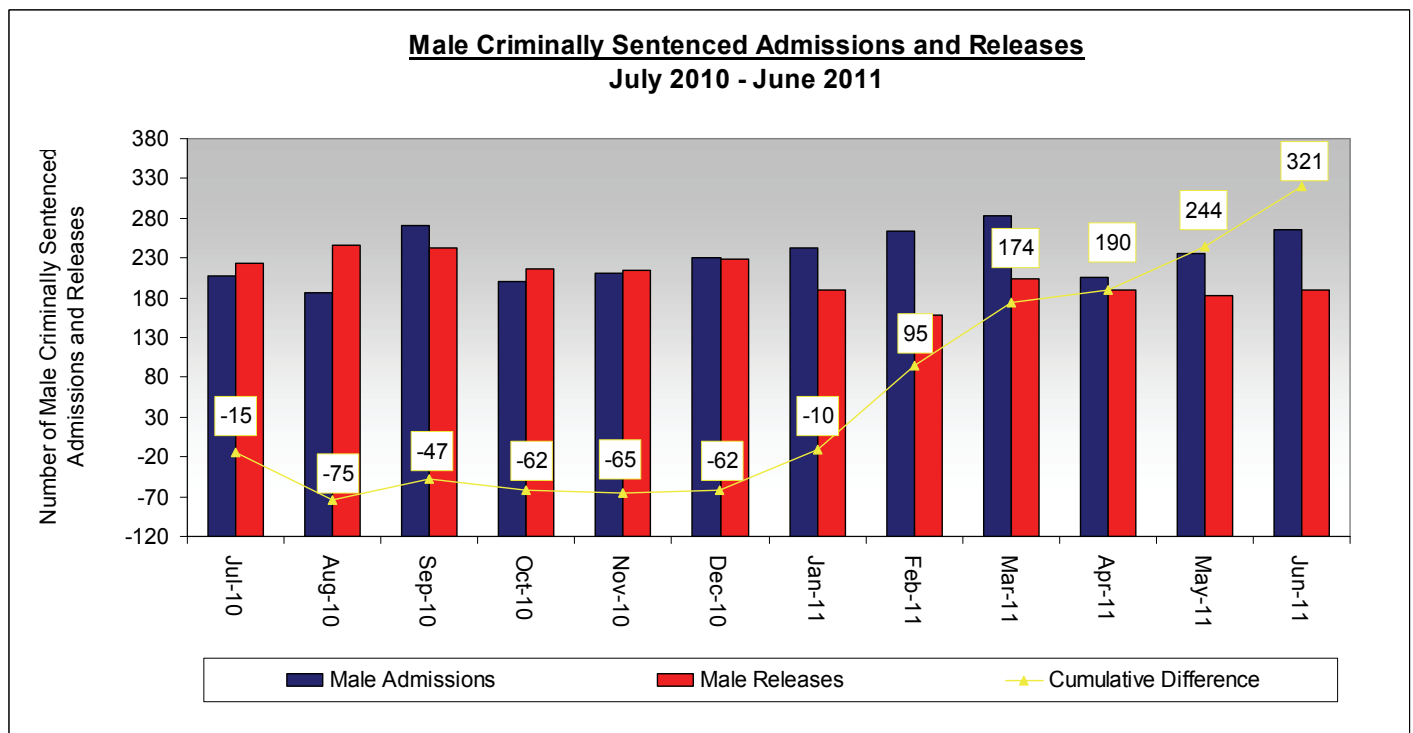
Section 4. MA DOC Criminally Sentenced Admission and Release Trends by Gender

4.1 MA DOC Female Criminally Sentenced Admissions and Releases



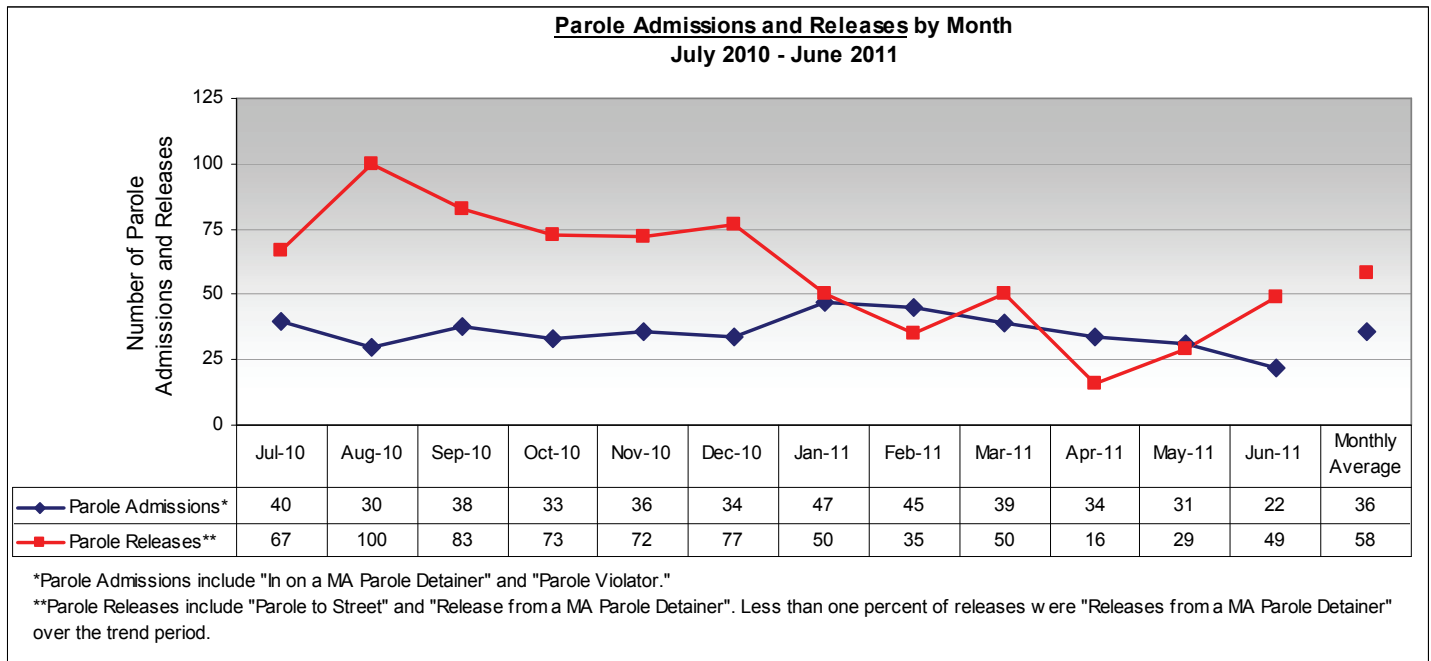
It is interesting to note that criminally sentenced admissions ultimately outpaced releases for both genders over the trend period; females increased by 48 inmates while males increased by 321 inmates. The male cumulative increase was driven by the first half of 2011 with admissions clearly outpacing releases for each of the six months; female admissions and releases were more sporadic.

4.2 MA DOC Male Criminally Sentenced Admissions and Releases



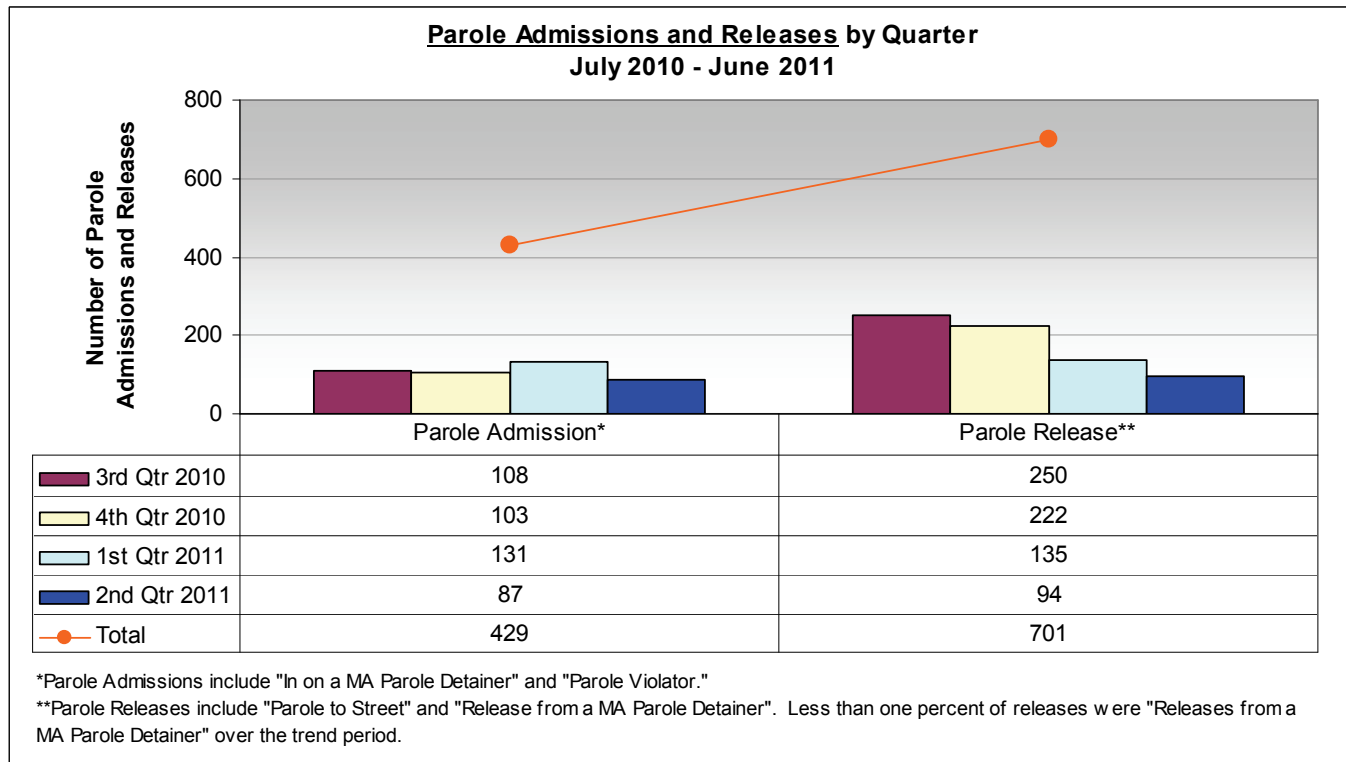
Section 5. MA DOC Comparison of Parole Admissions and Parole Releases to the Street

5.1 MA DOC Parole Admissions and Parole Releases to the Street by Month



Parole releases consistently and significantly outpaced parole admissions throughout the second half of 2010 but the trend slowed and even reversed in 2011 with admissions outnumbering releases in February, April and May. Over the trend period, the second quarter of 2011 reflected lows for both parole admissions and releases; in the first two quarters of 2011, parole releases only slightly outnumbered admissions.

5.2 MA DOC Parole Admissions and Parole Releases to the Street by Quarter



Section 6. MA DOC Supervision of Criminally Sentenced Releases to the Street

6.1 MA DOC Total Criminally Sentenced Releases to the Street by Type and Quarter

Type of Release	Total Criminally Sentenced Releases to the Street by Quarter July 2010- June 2011									
	3rd Qtr 2010	% of Releases to Street	4th Qtr 2010	% of Releases to Street	1st Qtr 2011	% of Releases to Street	2nd Qtr 2011	% of Releases to Street	Trend Total	% of Releases to Street
Paroled to Street	250	39%	222	32%	114	21%	94	17%	680	28%
Expiration of Sentence	395	61%	464	68%	419	79%	467	83%	1,745	72%
Total Releases to Street	645	100%	686	100%	533	100%	561	100%	2,425	100%

Over the trend period, the majority of criminally sentenced inmates in the MA DOC (72 percent) were released to the street due to an expiration of sentence; 24 percent of females and 30 percent of males were paroled to the street. Between the fourth quarter of 2010 and the first quarter of 2011, total criminally sentenced releases to the street dropped by 153 releases, 22 percent, before increasing by 28 inmates or five percent in the second quarter of 2011; this pattern is apparent for both the male and female releases to the street. A 58 percent decline in paroles to the street for both genders drove the overall decrease in releases to the street between the fourth quarter of 2010 to the second quarter of 2011.

6.2 MA DOC Female Criminally Sentenced Releases to the Street by Type and Quarter

Type of Release	Female Criminally Sentenced Releases to the Street in 2010 by Quarter July 2010- June 2011									
	Female 3rd Qtr 2010	% of Releases to Street	Female 4th Qtr 2010	% of Releases to Street	Female 1st Qtr 2011	% of Releases to Street	Female 2nd Qtr 2011	% of Releases to Street	Trend Total	% of Releases to Street
Paroled to Street	54	32%	59	28%	36	22%	25	14%	174	24%
Expiration of Sentence	115	68%	152	72%	127	78%	152	86%	546	76%
Total Releases to Street	169	100%	211	100%	163	100%	177	100%	720	100%

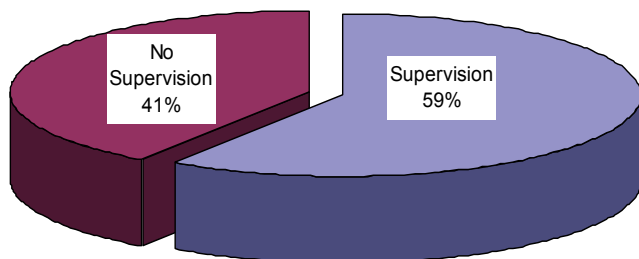
6.3 MA DOC Male Criminally Sentenced Releases to the Street by Type and Quarter

Type of Release	Male Criminally Sentenced Releases to the Street by Quarter July 2010- June 2011									
	Male 3rd Qtr 2010	% of Releases to Street	Male 4th Qtr 2010	% of Releases to Street	Male 1st Qtr 2011	% of Releases to Street	Male 2nd Qtr 2011	% of Releases to Street	Trend Total	% of Releases to Street
Paroled to Street	196	41%	163	34%	78	21%	69	18%	506	30%
Expiration of Sentence	280	59%	312	66%	292	79%	315	82%	1,199	70%
Total Releases to Street	476	100%	475	100%	370	100%	384	100%	1,705	100%

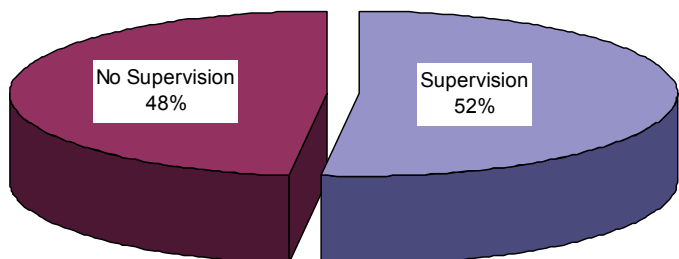
Over the entire trend period, 57 percent of the total criminally sentenced releases to the street from MA DOC were released with some form of supervision, 52 percent of females and 59 percent of males. (A more detailed review of supervision status is on the following page.)

6.4 MA DOC Criminally Sentenced Releases to the Street by Supervision Status and Gender

Male Criminally Sentenced Releases to the Street from MA DOC by Supervision Status July 2010 - June 2011



Female Criminally Sentenced Releases to the Street from MA DOC by Supervision Status July 2010 - June 2011

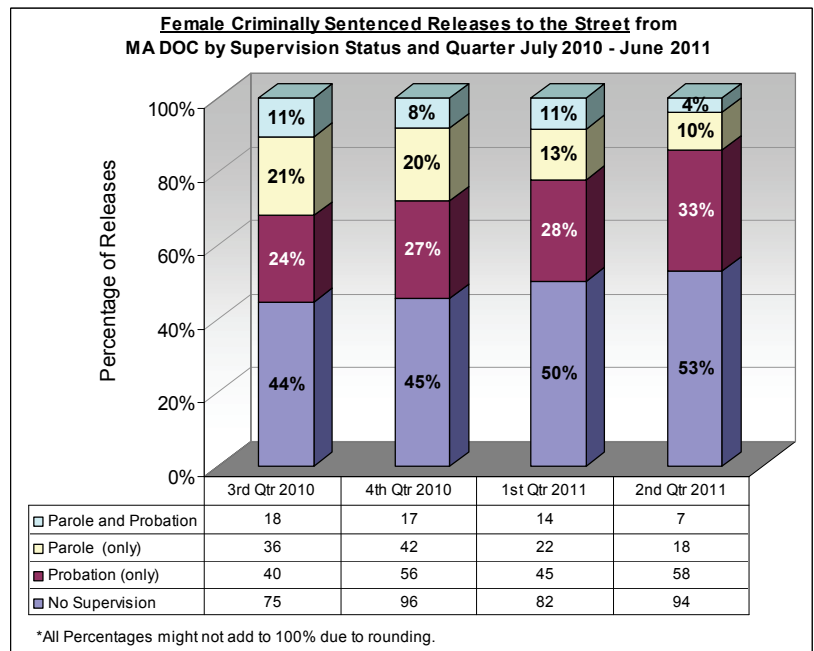
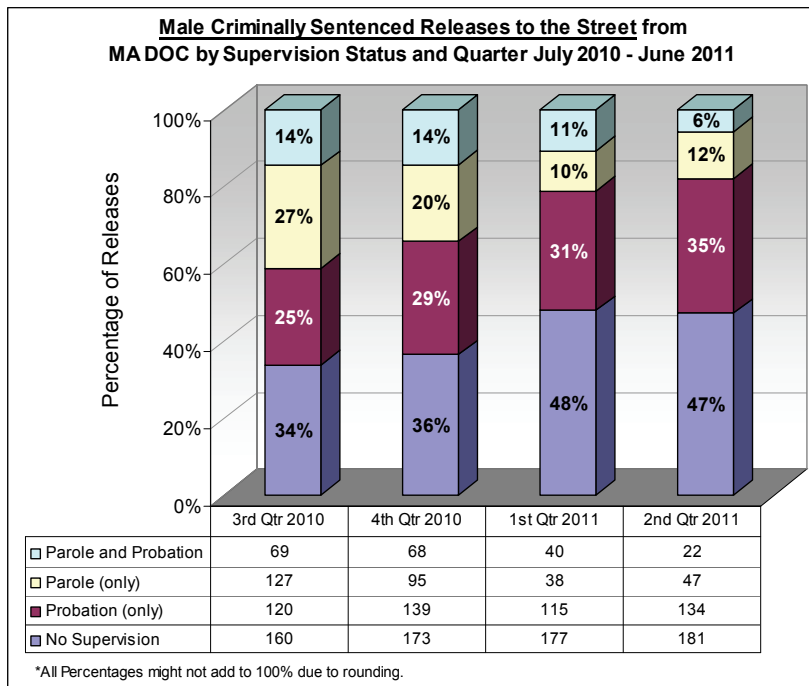


6.5 MA DOC Total Criminally Sentenced Releases to the Street by Supervision Status and Quarter

Total Criminally Sentenced Releases to the Street by Supervision July 2010 - June 2011										
Type of Supervision	3rd Qtr 2010	% of Releases to Street	4th Qtr 2010	% of Releases to Street	1st Qtr 2011	% of Releases to Street	2nd Qtr 2011	% of Releases to Street	Trend Total	% of Releases to Street
Parole and Probation (both)	87	13%	85	12%	54	10%	29	5%	255	11%
Parole (only)	163	25%	137	20%	60	11%	65	12%	425	18%
Probation (only)	160	25%	195	28%	160	30%	192	34%	707	29%
No Supervision	235	36%	269	39%	259	49%	275	49%	1,038	43%
Total	645	100%	686	100%	533	100%	561	100%	2,425	100%

6.6 MA DOC Female Criminally Sentenced Releases to the Street by Supervision Status and Quarter

Between the third quarter of 2010 and the second quarter of 2011, the total number of criminally sentenced releases to the street dropped by 84 inmates or 13 percent. Over this period, the number of criminally sentenced releases to “parole and probation” or “parole (only)” fell by 67 percent and 60 percent, respectively. In the most recent quarter, releases to “parole and probation” and “parole (only)” comprised five and 12 percent of all criminally sentenced releases to the street compared to 13 and 25 percent in the third quarter of 2010. At the same time, the percentage of releases to “no supervision” increased from 36 percent of releases to the street to 49 percent and releases to “probation (only)” increased from 25 to 34 percent of releases over this time frame.

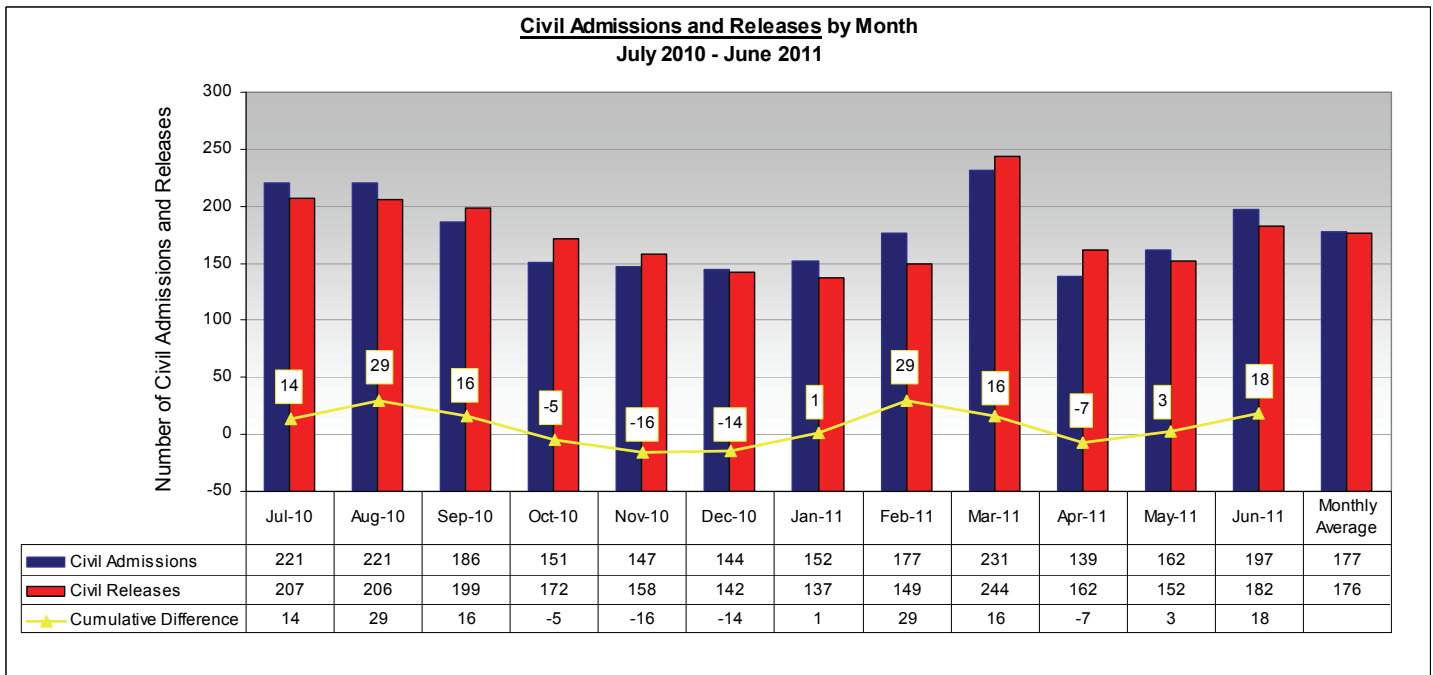
**6.7 MA DOC Male Criminally Sentenced Releases to the Street by Supervision Status and Quarter**

In the most recent quarter, female releases to “parole and probation” and “parole (only)” comprised four and ten percent of female releases to the street compared to 11 and 21 percent in the third quarter of 2010; males released to “parole and probation” and “parole (only)” showed a similar trend with six and 12 percent in the second quarter of 2011 compared to 14 and 27 percent in the third quarter of 2010.

The percentage of female releases to “no supervision” increased from 44 percent to 53 percent between the third quarter of 2010 and the second quarter of 2011; similarly over the same time frame, male releases to “no supervision” increased from 34 percent to 47 percent.

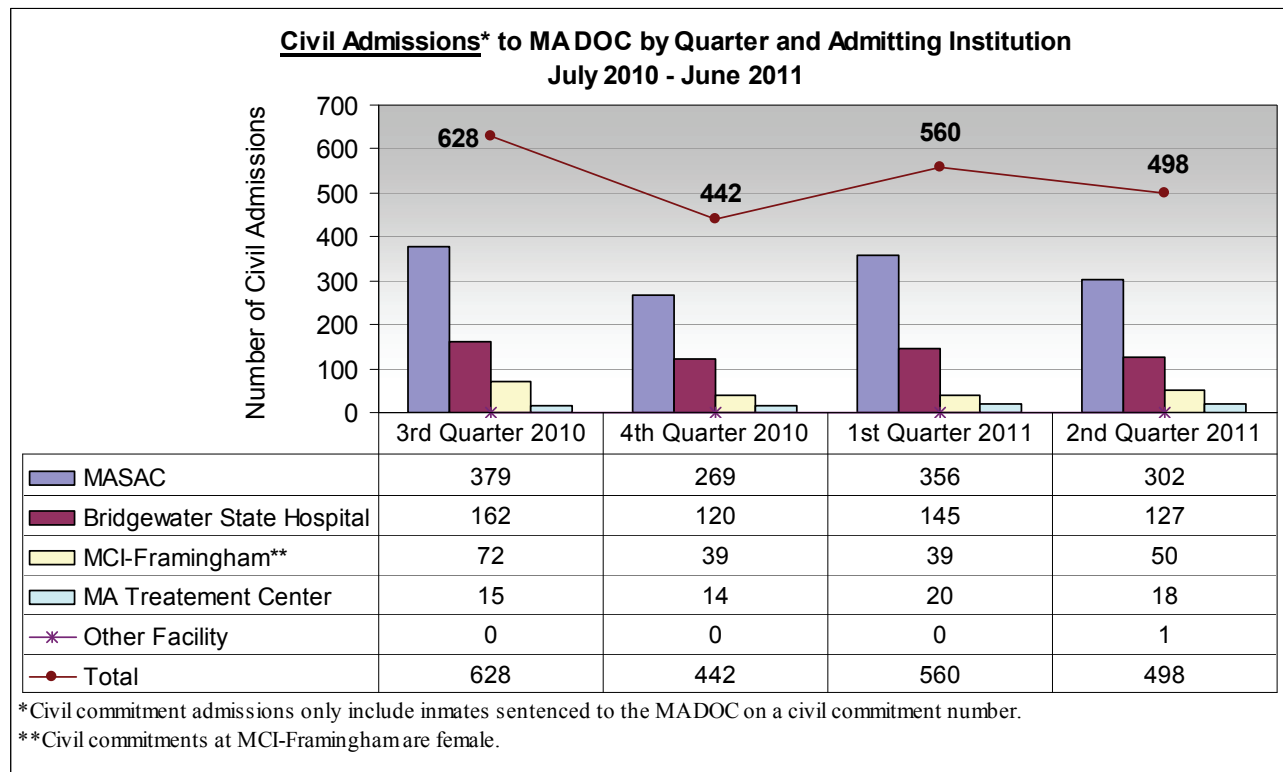
Section 7. MA DOC Civil Commitment Admissions and Releases

7.1 MA DOC Civil Admissions and Releases by Month



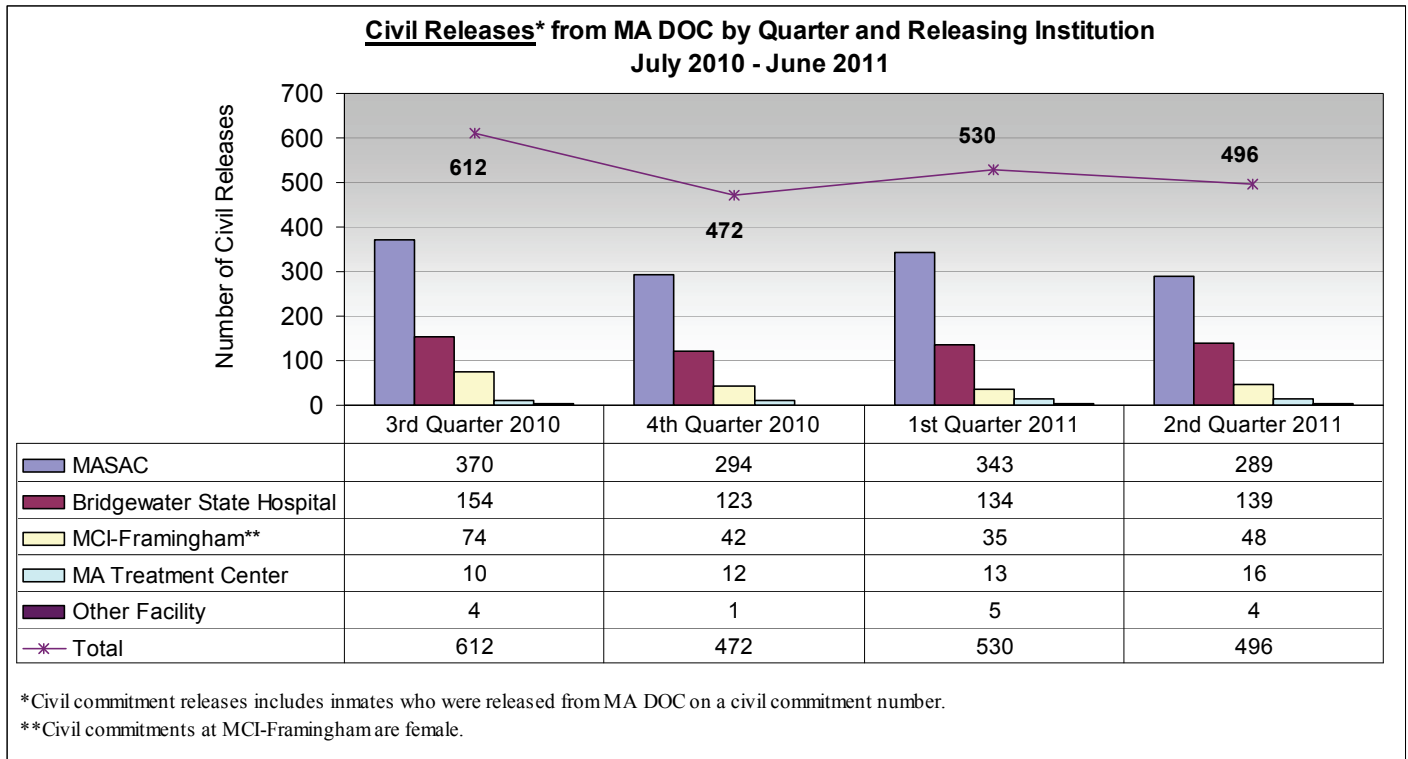
MA DOC civil admissions and releases over the trend period were largely on par with one another but after admissions outnumbered releases for the last two months, there was a cumulative increase of 18 civilly committed inmates. Civil commitment admissions ranged from 139 to 231 per month over the trend period with an average of 177; civil commitment releases averaged 176 per month and ranged from 137 to 244. The highs for civil admissions and releases were both in the month of March, 2011.

7.2 MA DOC Civil Admissions by Quarter and Admitting Institution



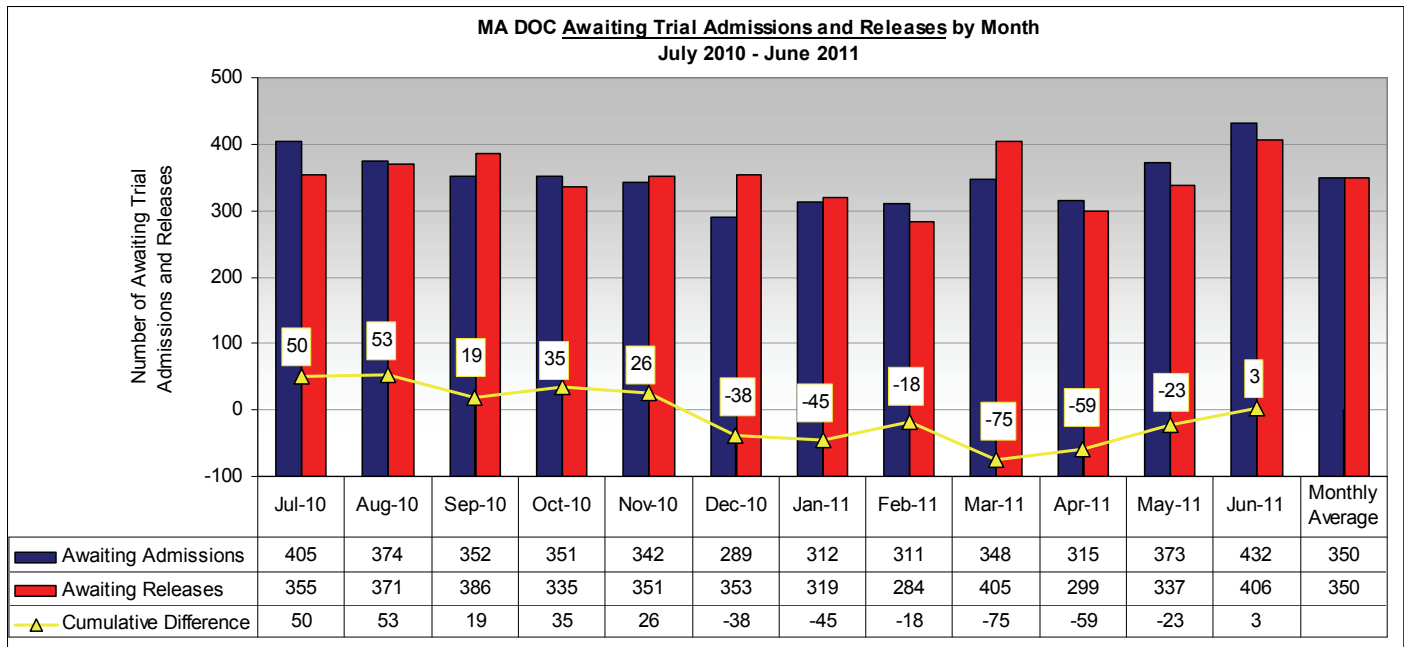
Over the trend period, MASAC (Massachusetts Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center) and Bridgewater State Hospital processed about 87 percent of the civil admissions (1,860 out of 2,128) and civil releases (1,846 out of 2,110); these facilities (as well as Massachusetts Treatment Center) exclusively house males. Accordingly, males accounted for 91 percent of civil admissions and releases while females accounted for nine percent (at MCI-Framingham).

7.3 MA DOC Civil Releases by Quarter and Releasing Institution

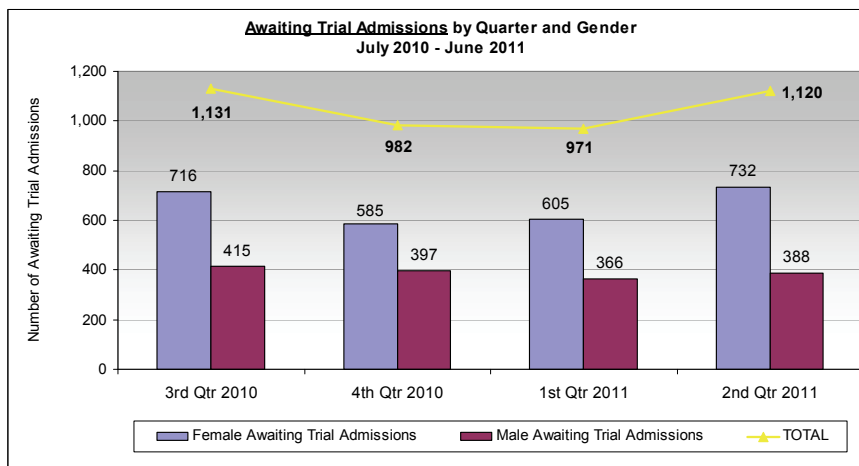


Section 8. MA DOC Awaiting Trial Admissions and Releases

8.1 MA DOC Awaiting Trial Admissions and Releases



8.2 MA DOC Awaiting Trial Admissions by Quarter and Gender



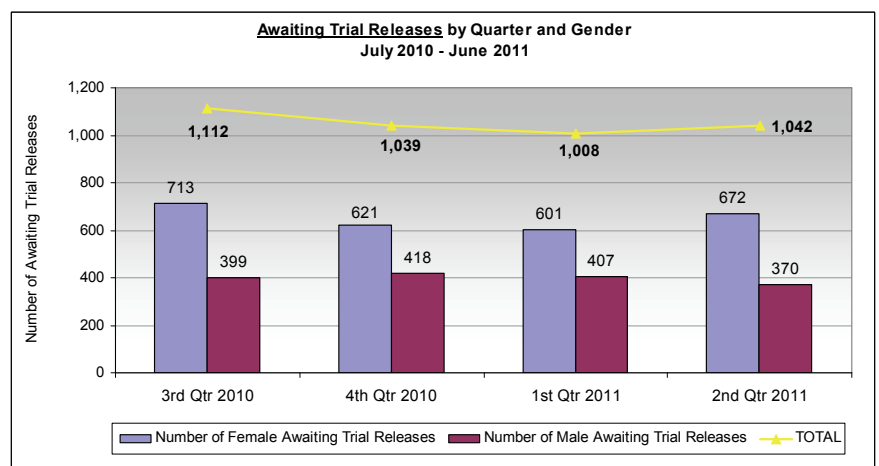
Awaiting trial admissions and releases both averaged 350 per month over the trend period.

Admissions in the last three months of the trend period outpaced releases which leveled off the cumulative difference and ultimately resulted in a cumulative increase of three detainees over the trend period.

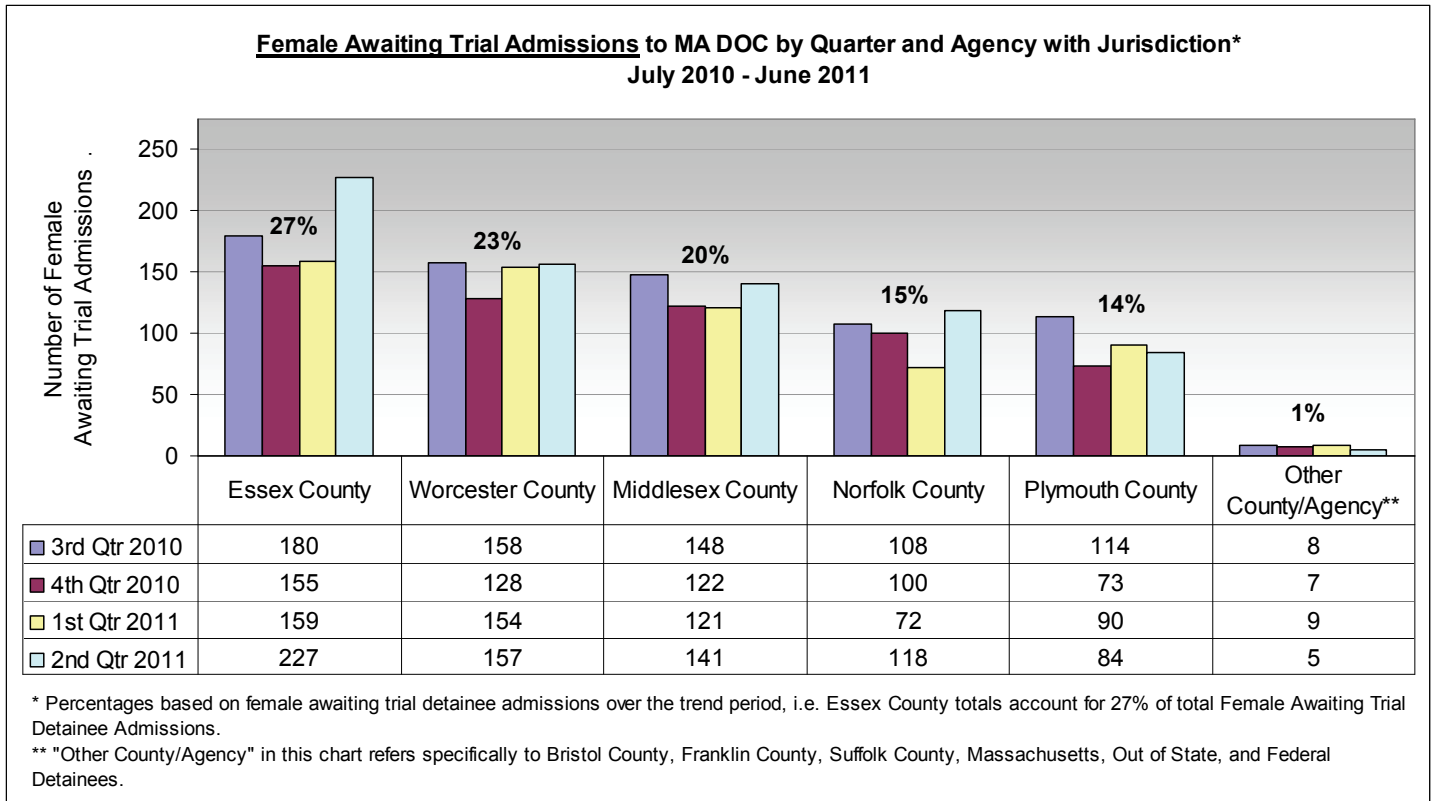
8.3 MA DOC Awaiting Trial Releases by Quarter and Gender

During this trend period, awaiting trial admissions and releases were at a high in the third quarter of 2010 then dipped slightly in the fourth quarter of 2010 and the first quarter of 2011 before rising slightly in the second quarter of 2011.

Females comprise the majority of the awaiting trial admissions and releases to MA DOC (over 60 percent) and drive these trend patterns.



8.4 MA DOC Female Awaiting Trial Admissions



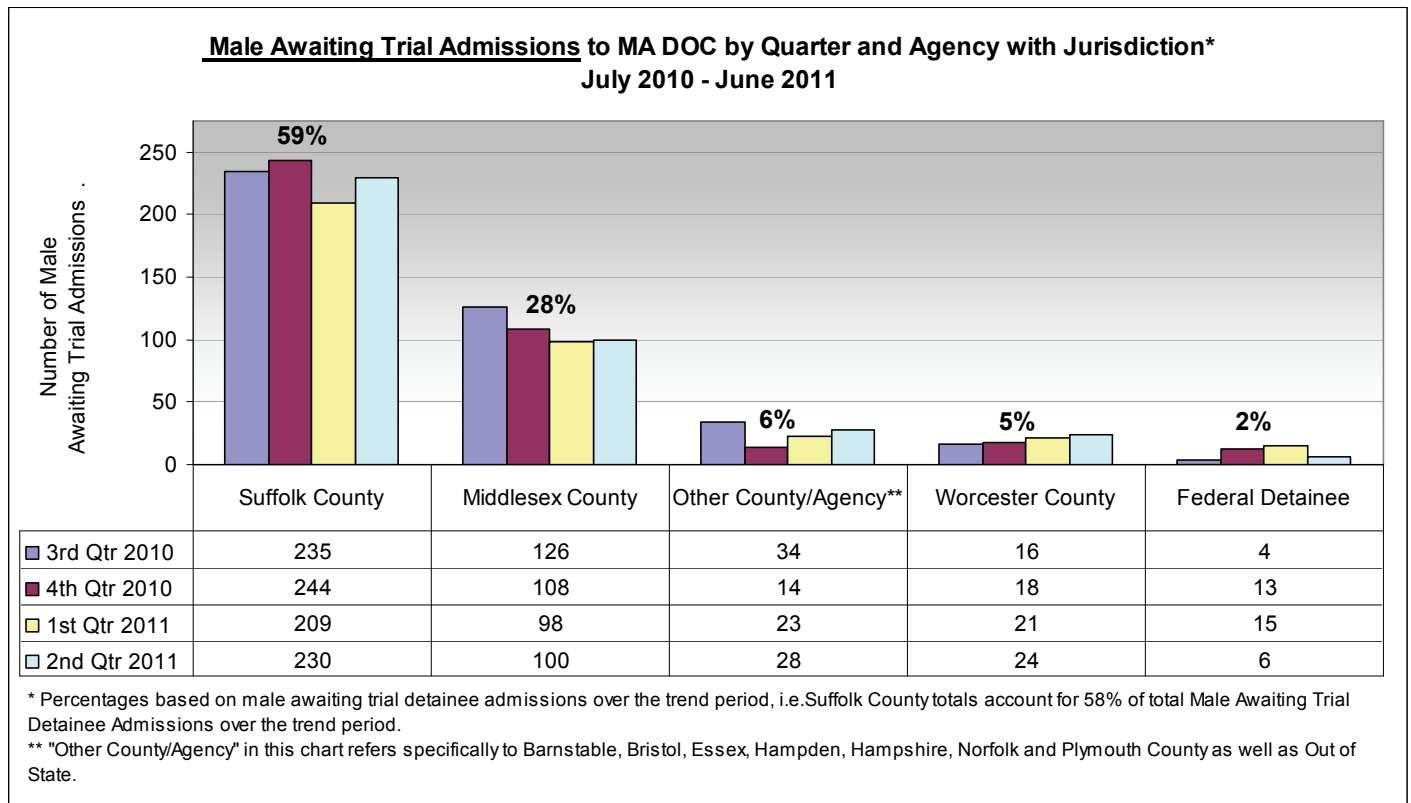
Female awaiting trial detainees come from several counties across Massachusetts, especially those counties with no or limited female beds. Over the trend period, about 70 percent of MA DOC female awaiting trial admissions consistently came from Essex, Worcester and Middlesex counties. Female awaiting trial admissions spiked in the second quarter of 2011; this was primarily driven by an influx of admissions from Essex County, a total which was 43 percent higher than the previous quarter's admissions from Essex and at least 26 percent higher than any quarter in the trend period.

8.5 MA DOC Female Awaiting Trial Admissions by Quarter and Jurisdiction

Female Awaiting Trial Admissions by Quarter and Agency with Jurisdiction										
Agency with Jurisdiction	3rd Qtr 2010		4th Qtr 2010		1st Qtr 2011		2nd Qtr 2011		Trend Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Essex County	180	25%	155	26%	159	26%	227	31%	721	27%
Worcester County	158	22%	128	22%	154	25%	157	21%	597	23%
Middlesex County	148	21%	122	21%	121	20%	141	19%	532	20%
Norfolk County	108	15%	100	17%	72	12%	118	16%	398	15%
Plymouth County	114	16%	73	12%	90	15%	84	11%	361	14%
Other County/Agency	8	1%	7	1%	9	1%	5	1%	29	1%
TOTAL	716	100%	585	100%	605	100%	732	100%	2,638	100%

*"Other County/Agency" includes the U.S. Marshalls, Federal Detainees, Massachusetts, Out of State, Suffolk County, Bristol County and Franklin County.

8.6 MA DOC Male Awaiting Trial Admissions



Accounting for 86 percent, Suffolk and Middlesex counties send the majority of male awaiting trial admissions to the MA DOC. Total male awaiting trial admissions declined in the fourth quarter of 2010 through the first quarter of 2011 before it rose slightly in the most recent quarter. Notably contributing to the low total admissions was a drop in admissions from Middlesex County which declined by 26 detainees (or 21 percent) over the trend period.

8.7 MA DOC Male Awaiting Trial Admissions by Quarter and Jurisdiction

Male Awaiting Trial Admissions by Quarter and Agency with Jurisdiction										
Agency with Jurisdiction	3rd Qtr 2010		4th Qtr 2010		1st Qtr 2011		2nd Qtr 2010		Trend Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Suffolk County	235	57%	244	61%	209	57%	230	59%	918	59%
Middlesex County	126	30%	108	27%	98	27%	100	26%	432	28%
Other County/Agency	34	8%	14	4%	23	6%	28	7%	99	6%
Worcester County	16	4%	18	5%	21	6%	24	6%	79	5%
Federal Detainee	4	1%	13	3%	15	4%	6	2%	38	2%
TOTAL	415	100%	397	100%	366	100%	388	100%	1,566	100%

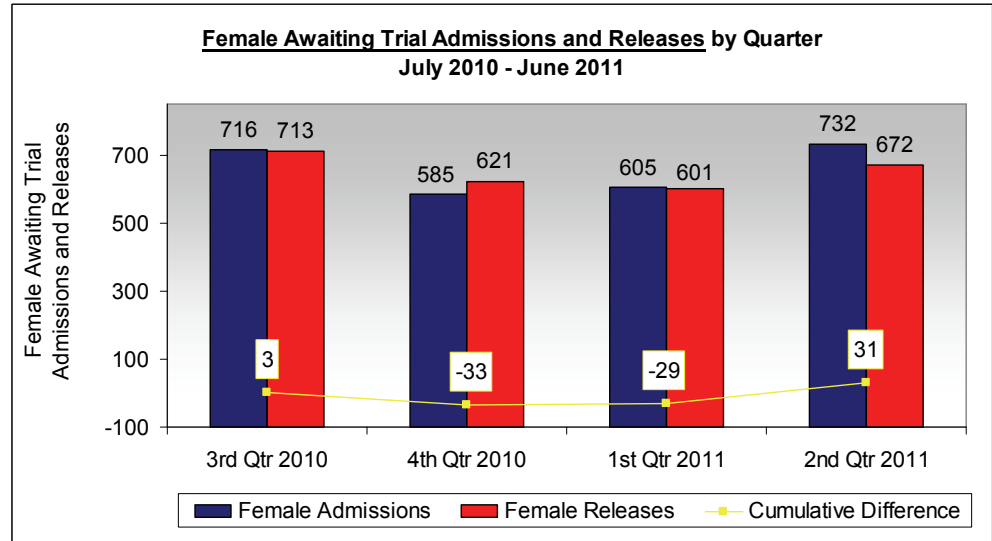
*"Other County/Agency" includes Bristol County, Norfolk County, Plymouth County, Essex County, Hampden County, Barnstable County, Massachusetts and Out of State.

8.8 MA DOC Awaiting Trial Releases by Quarter and Gender

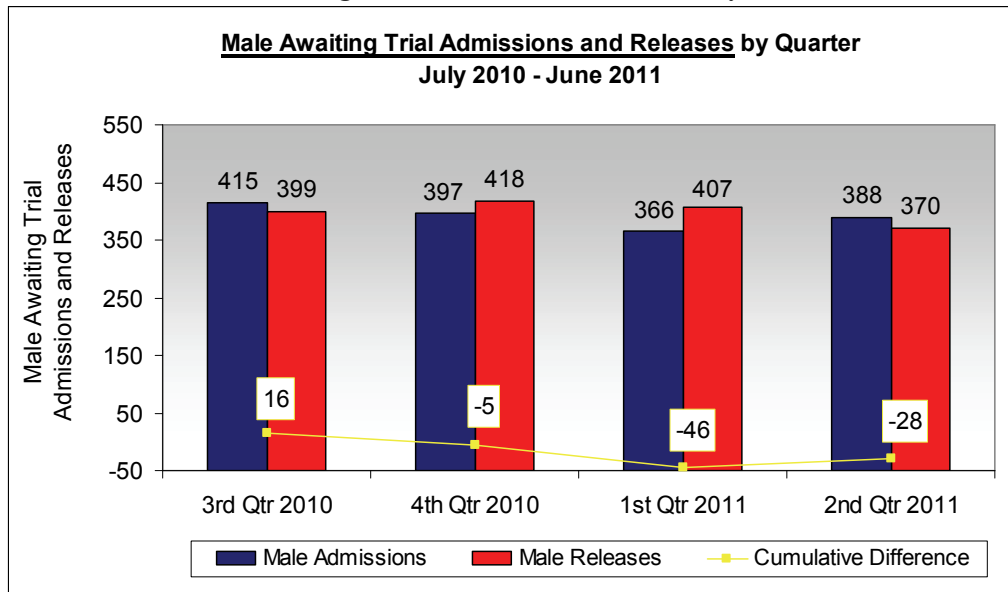
Awaiting Trial Releases by Quarter & Gender	FEMALE						MALE					
	3rd Qtr 2010	4th Qtr 2010	1st Qtr 2011	2nd Qtr 2011	Trend Total	% of Female Releases	3rd Qtr 2010	4th Qtr 2010	1st Qtr 2011	2nd Qtr 2011	Trend Total	% of Male Releases
Court Release	697	610	589	657	2,553	98%	278	309	294	266	1,147	72%
Transfer to Other Jurisdiction	16	11	12	15	54	2%	98	92	92	80	362	23%
Release from MA Parole Detainer	0	0	0	0	0	0%	23	17	21	24	85	5%
TOTAL	713	621	601	672	2,607	100%	399	418	407	370	1,594	100%

8.9 MA DOC Female Awaiting Trial Admissions and Releases by Quarter

The majority of awaiting trial releases from MA DOC were “Court Releases”, accounting for 98 percent of female and 72 percent of male releases. Twenty-three percent of male detainees were released by a “Transfer to Other Jurisdiction” compared to two percent of female detainees. The remaining five percent of male awaiting trial releases were a “Release from MA Parole Detainer”.



Female awaiting trial admissions and releases fluctuated amongst the last four quarters, dipping in the fourth quarter of 2010 and the first quarter of 2011, but ultimately resulted in a cumulative increase of 31 detainees. Except in rare cases, MCI-Framingham processes female awaiting trial admissions and releases; the institution was charged with processing a high of 1,429 awaiting trial admissions and releases over the third quarter of 2010, an average of 16 per day whereas the trend period’s daily average would be about 13.

8.10 MA DOC Male Awaiting Trial Admissions and Releases by Quarter

MCI-Concord processes the majority of male awaiting trial admissions and releases; males averaged 790 admissions and releases per quarter, an average of almost nine per day (compared to 13 for females).

Male awaiting trial admissions and releases fluctuated throughout the period and ultimately resulted in a cumulative difference of 28 detainees over the trend period.

Appendix

Notes and Definitions

Note: Admission and Release data for this report was gathered in July of 2011. Numbers in this report may vary slightly from numbers in other reports due to the continuous updating of data and information in the Inmate Management System.

Admissions	Inmates committed to the Department of Correction, bearing a committing institution's identification number, who arrive at a facility as a result of a court order, a transfer from another facility, the execution of a parole violation warrant or the execution of an escape warrant.
Awaiting Trial or "Detainee"	An individual who is detained prior to trial, but not yet convicted of a crime to include male and female county detainees, male county detainees transferred to state facilities under Massachusetts General Law Chapter 276, section 52A, and federal detainees (both male and female).
Civil Commitment or "Civil"	The involuntary commitment of an individual via legal means to incarcerate an individual against their will.
Court Release	Inmates released from the Massachusetts Department of Correction via court release including the following: Habeas to Court – Sentenced Habeas to Court – Did not Return Habeas to Court – Returned with new case number Court Release – Sentence revoked/stayed/vacated Bailed-Released on personal recognizance Bailed/Released on personal recognizance to a warrant.
Criminally Sentenced or "Sentenced"	An individual who has been found guilty of a criminal offense through legal means, and is required to be incarcerated.
Custody Population	An individual is considered to be in Massachusetts DOC custody when they are being held in a Massachusetts DOC facility.
Escape	The act by which an inmate, lawfully sentenced or admitted to the custody of the Department of Correction, leaves the confines of a correctional institution, the custody of escorting officers, or fails to return from an authorized release to the community at the designated time.
Expiration of Sentence (Release) or "wrap-ups"	An inmate is discharged from his sentence at the expiration of his term, less any statutory or earned good time. Statutory good time was eliminated for all offenses committed after June 30, 1994, due to the enactment of the "Truth in Sentencing" law. Expiration of Sentence releases include: Expiration to Street Expiration to Out of State Sentence Expiration to Federal Authority Expiration to Immigration Expiration to From and After House of Correction Sentence Expiration to Warrant Expiration to From and After/Concurrent at Department of Correction Expiration to Civil Commitment.

HOC	Acronym standing for a House of Correction, i.e. county jail or correctional facility.
Jurisdiction Population	An individual is considered to be under Massachusetts DOC jurisdiction when the Commonwealth has legal authority over the individual regardless of where the inmate is being held to include those incarcerated in Massachusetts DOC facilities as well as those housed in correctional facilities outside of the Massachusetts DOC (Massachusetts Houses of Correction, other state's correctional facilities and the Federal Bureau of Prisons).
MA DOC	Acronym standing for 'Massachusetts Department of Correction', i.e. state prison.
New Court Commitment	Individuals committed by the courts to the Massachusetts Department of Correction as a result of a criminal offense. All new court commitments and those individuals who began serving new sentences (e.g., From and After Sentences) during the year are included in this category even if there was no physical release from custody when they moved from one sentence to another. Each court commitment for that individual is counted separately.
Non DOC Releases to Other Jurisdiction ("Transfer to Other Jurisdiction")	Transfers a Non DOC inmate (from a county, federal, or another state's jurisdiction) out of DOC custody back to the agency that has authority over them.
Other Admission	Inmates who return as a re-admission from a court release or as a return from escape.
Other Release	Deaths and escapes.
Parole to Street/Release from Parole Detainer	Includes both inmates released from the Massachusetts DOC to Parole supervision and a small number of those released from a temporary Parole detainer which are grouped for reporting purposes.
Parole (Releases)	<p>Inmates released on parole are under the supervision of parole while in the community and may be re-incarcerated for violating the terms of their supervision. Unless otherwise specified, parole releases may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parole to Street Parole to Out of State Sentence Parole to Federal Authority Parole to Immigration Parole to From & After HOC Sentence Parole to Warrant Parole to From & After DOC Sentence Parole to Civil Commitment <p>Release from a MA Parole Detainer (For awaiting trial detainees, this category is the only possible Parole release and is its own release category).</p>
Probation	Probation is a court-ordered sanction placed on a person convicted of a crime. The offender is allowed to remain in the community under the strict supervision of a probation officer.

Probation Violation (Admission)

A Probation Violation admission designates that an inmate has been returned to resume serving a previously imposed sentence (return on a split sentence) following a revocation of their terms of probation. Split sentences to the state prison were eliminated for offenses committed after June 30, 1994, due to the enactments of the “Truth in Sentencing Law”.

Release to Street

A release to street occurs when an inmate is released from the custody of the Massachusetts DOC by way of parole or discharge to the street. Conditions warranting a release to street include: Parole, Good Conduct Discharge (GCD), and Expiration of Sentence.

Releases

A release occurs when an inmate is released from the custody of the Massachusetts DOC by way of expiration of sentence, parole, a non-DOC inmate’s release to other jurisdiction, a court release or other legal release from the custody of MA DOC.

Technical Violation

A violation of parole conditions that does not necessarily constitute grounds for revoking parole or being arrested for a new offense.